Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged \$2 per square for each insertion after the first. No advertisement, reflecting upon private character

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

UBSCRIBER, at June Term, 1863, of the Court of

on and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, and y qualified as the administrator of William A. e'd, bereby notifies all persons indebted to intestate to make immediate payment, and ing claims against the same, to present ar of their recovery.
R. N. BLOODWORTH, Ad'mr.
374.\*. prescribed by law, or this notice will

NOTICE !!!

ecription year, unless renewed.

ied as the Administrator of Michael Reg. ely not .... all persons indebted to said mediate payment; and all percons havt the same to present them within the time law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of

CHABLES M. GALLOWAY, Adm'r.

\$50 REWARD.

cighs about 150 lbs , black, with a yellow ligh, thickly built, quite polite wel known as TONY ASHE. The paid for his delivery to me, or conto I can get bim. N. R. FOWLER. 194.2 - 36 61\*

BE A COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER e first Monday in July next, for the trial reed with capital felonies, crimes and

HENRY R. KOBNEGAY, Clark.

TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. }
ar'er Sessions, April Term, A. D.

of lands. d wife Laura, !

faction of the Court, that the aide beyond the limits of the red, that advertisement be made , at the Court House door in other public places in Duplia Wilmington Journal, notifying the hang of this Petition, and that unless of this Court and answer the e taken pro confesso and heard

JOHN J. WEITEHEAD, Clerk.

INIMATORC'S NOTICE. having, at May Term. 1863, of the qualified as Administrator's s H. Banks, dec'd, notify all peron thaid estate to present them withy. Debtors are required to make

195-31-36-6t.\*.

g Salt at Stump Sound, Ons-

Vilmington Market price, or he will the current market rates. as low a price as it can possbly be M. L. F. REDD.

in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the of John Myers, Trustee of Lucy A. chares in the Commercial Bank of Wil-

ne of John Myers, Trustee of Louisa B. shares in the Commercia! Bank of Wil

JOHN MYERS

WINISTRAPOR'S NOTICE. at them at once for settlement. EVERETT WOOD, Adm'r.

> 1.200 acres immediately ar liver. This Land is as good for his county; there being six or seven There is on this Land a good ly thrished, and other good buildings.

adjoining the linds of Danie in and George Cain; 320 acres adids of John Cain. These lands are

Bladen County, April 10, 1863-31-13t\*

Siegro girl RACHEL. Said girl is about mini size, and of copper color nd and she will make way for one of those ave the above reward for her delivery to out in any Jail so that loss get her.

Black Rock, P. O., Bladen Co.

CRIBER, at June Term, 1863, of the Court of essions for New Hanover County, Administrator of Washington is intestate to make immediate payment having claims against the same to present time presented by law, or this notice will G. F. WALKER, Adm'r.

snoudent of the New York Times, writing isoner during the siege, and reports the v as fearful. He says : times to leave. On the day our men

at showed the sad fact that, up to ere unfortunates had been killed by o set in groups on the piazza, moved the house, and at times made the air me-

the air; crashes through their edi-

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 25, 1863.

**VOL. 19.** }

The only thing new from Vicksburg will be found under our telegraphic head-that is to say, if what is there be new, which we hardly think it is; at any rate, it is the last thing ruzzles un:-If Vicksburg is completely invested it, at June Term, 1863, of the Court of vation, why should be deliver a fresh assault, when past termestions for New Hanover County, ones have resulted so disastrons'y to himself?

What we conclude from the odd contradictions which appear as well in our cwn as in the Northern accounts is namesthat we would have the world believe us somewhat better off than we really are; while on the other hand, it is probable that Grant is a great degl worse off than even we suppose him to be. The capture of Milliken's Bend by interrupting Grant's supples, may have admonished him that instead of starving out Vicksburg, he himself was the WAY fr m the subscriber's Salt Works, on party in darger of being starved out, and that if he would fully saled boy is about strike at all, he must strike at cace, or be compelled to but whilst his religion taught him humility and deraise the seige, and effect a retreat, which could hardly fail pendance upon the Creator, it did not lead him to con-Vicksburg. It is all we can read or spell out.

Now what of the Potemac? The Richmond Dispatch y of Duplin, at the Court House in and Sentinel, have rumo sof a conflict between Longstrager so frequently followed him to victory should have conand Hookka a army, somewhere in Loudon county, perhaps ch the Euperior Court at a regular near Leesburg. But these rumors are very vague. Perhaps it was a cavalry fight only. Who knows? Some reports have it that Longstreet occupies Maryland, while LEE holds Hooken in check. That is not so. LEE will never so divide his army that he cannot concentrate it

when an emergency arises. . . The Pennsylvania invasion under General JENKINS is evidently a mere incursion.

vance backwards" of Hooker across the Potomac. It insure the success of the operations they conduct. It wife Fantie, Petition for Partition | would also appear that very hot work has been going on | was, however, the good fortune of Generi Jackson to this last day or two at Vick-burg. We must await particu- lead men who, whilst their courage was exalted in an lars. We do not believe there is any grounds for the apprehensions apparently entertained in regard to Richmond.

How Thry Do It.

plunder all alike, the poor as well as the rich. They take | fighting stripped death of all its terrors. the widow's last egg or chicken, equally with the planters last slave or horse or cow. Some parties, former friends of | 8ays Mr. STANLY, got him, while "Military Governor," to give them protections, which turned out to be worth a little less than the paper they were printed on. The Yankee officers and sold ers minded none of these things. All seemed to suffer alike of nearly so. To rob, to desolate the country, One such man might be the salvation of them yet. to make themselves the modern Atilias of the war, that Blatant demagogues at home, bragging imbeciles in the seemed to be their aim and their ambition. Submission brings no protection. Their friendship is equally fatal with that Europe knows not whether to laugh or weep at of the delegates seem to have been pervaded. From an R. McNAIR.
WILLIAM BLANKS, Adm'rs. their hate. Such a war as this cannot be carried on for the degredation of her children. The Northerners account of the proceedings which we have seen we the Union, or for any Union. It only means malignity, de- want a man to do a man's work. The only great men learn that the "Rev. Dr. Osborn stated that where he vastation, ruin, but without hope of either union or of con- of the war have been developed in the Soath. It is lived the copperheads were as thick as blackberries, and tinned possession.

WE regret that indisposition prevented us from attending however, from whom we learn that there was a good audience and that the play of the Etranger was, generally speaking, very well represented. Mr. KEEBLE who enacted the part of the Stranger, has a clear, ringing voice, dis tinct enunciation, a good conception of the character, and an accurate knowledge of the stage business. Miss FMILIE. of Bank Stock were lost some also, (who always does well.) did better than ever in Mrs. is hereby given that application | Haller. The other more prominent characters, to wit. Francis, Solomon, Peter, etc., were well filled by Mesers. HARthere were, arising from forgetfulne-s of parts, but to these it is hardly necessary to allude. Better luck next time. The great drawback to all performances in our theatre is the restlessness of the audience. No matter what the scene is-how essential every word may be to the development of the plot, there will always be half a dezen pair of feet tramping along the naked aisles. It will not do to charge this on the soldiers. The trampers are mainly citizensand town men and boys at that.

"FANTINE "-Literary notices are out of our line in these days of terrible reality, and indeed we hardly ever read anything that has not some bearing upon the present position of the country. L st evening was the only exception for months, we might say. We found on our table "Fanving qualified at the Court of Pleas | time," the first installment of Victor Hugo's new work "les Muserables " We had bought it week before, and forgot ten it until last evening, when, happening to have the blues third to said e-tate to come forward and wanting to try something by way of a "change of base" we took this book home, to our great disturbance then, and read every word in its 204 octavo pages. This power of in- remain here, for I can continue to obtain and forward past two years are but the legitimate fruits of those with which any work of imagination is written, and the ac- or our people. I will probably go back to Scotland,

Whatever may be said against the politics of this book in Europe, we see little to object to them here. Some part, the preface informs us, has been excised. It certainly attacks neither religion nor social morals. Its characters are few; its materials and machinery simple in the extreme .-Its style is the very reverse of the stilted manner which is invariably connected in our minds with the modern French novel; yet, with its few figures and plain coloring, it presents groupings that thrill us with agony for the sufferings in parment for the above lands of Fantine, or warm us into sympathetic admiration with a fur price. I have other lands on Colly the sublime moral heroism of Jean Valjean, the ex-galley slave. The other characters are subsidiary, and indeed that of Fantine herself finally becomes secondary to the

> We see nothing in Fantine, either in word or thought that can harm any healthy mental and moral organization.

man's clothes in company with a woman named MARTHA JOHNSTON, was a deserter from one of the gon-boats at Charleston. There is some charge in Charleston against the young woman, but what, we do not know. We suppose they will both go back, if they have not already gone.

IMPORTANT THROUGH THE BLOCKADE! - Among the many serious things, some without cause, that reach us through enough, would at one time have excited a good deal of interest, even outside of those who would confess to any odd document is a hand bill, apparently a sort of advertisement of a sparring show, to be given by John C. HERNAN, (the Benecia Boy), concluding with an extract from Bell's Life in London, of March 18th, giving the particulars of a t's camp, states that a Federal captain who meeting between the backers of said HEENAN, and those of Tom King, now reputed the "best man" in England; the object being to arrange "a mill" between these redoubted prize fighters. There was as much diplomacy as precedes most hostilities, but finally they made a solemn trea

women of Vicksburg are either brave beary mertals, or desperate in the extreme.

So every part of the town, and yet the childs upon the streets, and the women obtained by promenade the public less and autend to their household duties withing a licuse close to the jail our men saw seventials.

In a licuse close to the jail our men saw seventials.

In a licuse close to the jail our men saw seventials.

In a licuse close to the jail our men saw seventials.

In a licuse close to the jail our men saw seventials. Coney, who shall transmit the same to the Editor of Bell's Lite, who shall be final stakeholder; the second deposit, of £50 a side, shall be made at Mr. W. Richardson's, the What quality is this shown by these women? Is it think, of £50 a side, to be made on April 9; the fourth, of £50 a side, to be made on April 9; the fourth, of £50 a side, to be made on April 9; the fourth, of £50 a side, on May 7; the it his at through the air; crashes through their edion June 4: the eighth, of £50 a side, on June 18; the ninth, I ton, S. C., with \$18,000 of his employer's money

the hours of eight and ten p. m., on the days, and at the houses named; either party failing, to forieit the money down. The houses at which the deposits shall be made the Potomac.

From the Richmond Dispatch June 24th.

From the Richmond Dispatch June 24th. shall be named by each party alternately, and to be made in London. The place of the next deposit to be named at we have got. It says that the garrison has enough to est between the hours of ten a. m and one p. m., on the day of which are pe haps well founded and entitled to consand can hold out as lorg as they please. There is one named, or the man absent to forfeit the money. But, in sideration. The last report we have of the forward the event of magisterial interference, the referee shall decide the next place and time of meeting the same day, it possi how can letters get out from there? Again, if Grant is ble. The expenses of the ropes and stakes shall be borne certain of being able to take it by approaches or by starmutually. Mr. Dowling, the Edi or of "Beft's Life in Leesburg, on Sunday morning, and that splendid body affair at at Middleburg.

The expenses of the ropes and stakes shall be borne mutually. Mr. Dowling, the Edi or of "Beft's Life in Leesburg, on Sunday morning, and that splendid body affair at at Middleburg.

Gov. Letcher has issue ground; and, in case of dispute between them, the dec sion of the referee to be final.

"JOHN CARMEL HEENAN.
"CHARLES EUSH, for Thomas King. " Witness : H. A. ERED.

The Memory of Stonewall Jackson in England, The English press have numerous editorials on the death of Gen. Thos. J. Jackson. The London Post,

(Government organ) May 26, says: to be disastrous. He has struck and failed. He has thrown | tound the true nature of the objects for which both be pontoon bridges over Big Black, which, if it means any- and his followers were striving, and to suppose that bething, means retreat. Then will come Johnston's opport cause their ends were noble, that therefore, they tunity, if he has the men and the means. This is, in truth, were the champions of God. It he was octhe most we can make out of the situation at and near casonally a preacher to the camp, he was also a skillful and gallant General in the field; and it is not surprising that those who had sidered him as specially favored by Providence, and have regarded him with feelings akin to devotion. As a soldier he will hold probably the foremost place in the history of the great American civil war. His name is indeably associated with the most brilliant achievements of the Confederate armies; for to those achievements by his genius and his courage, he more than any one else specially contributed. Strategic ability is the most valuable qualification a general can possess; but it is not always that consummate military tactici-The very latest despatches seem to indicate the "ad- ans command the confidence of their followers, or extraordinary degree by the conviction that nothing could be worse than defeat, were inspired with an unshaken faith in the genius and ability of their general.

He was animated by the spirit which rendered the soldiers of the Commonwealth irresistible in fightfield, afford a spectacle so absurd, and yet so painful, spirit of malignant revenge by which a portion at least very difficult to explain this. Some may call it fatality, added: When he saw them daily, he often hoped withsome a providential arrangement. That it is a fact is in himself that trashing a man well might become one

From the Central Presbyteri letter from Rev. Dr. Hoge.

Two letters bave been received recently from Dr. Hoge, from which we give some extracts: Paris, April 24, 1863. " I wrote you of my plans for leaving England the 2d

of May, and which were likely to be defeated by the news of vellow fever in the West Indies "I afterwards heard of a vessel which was going di rect from England to Nassau, on which I could get a berth, and on visiting the owner to make arrangements for taking my passage, he told me that a vessel had come in that morning from Nassau, the Captain of which informed him that the yellow fever was there also. All the friends with whom I consulted thought I ought not to run the double risk of capture and vellow fever, and that I should wait for further developments. I am very anxious to return to my family and Church, but I know that neither would wish me to encounter the double danger, and that you and my people would prefer my remaining here, to attempting to get home under such discouraging circumstances. I feel it to be my duty now quietly to await the indica-

tions of Providence. The same gracious God who brought me here in safety, and who gave me such success, can convey me back again in his own good time and way.

I hope now to be able to return sometime during the Summer by way of Nova Scotia and Bermuda. I do not think they have the yellow fever in Bermuda at any season, or, at all events, very rarely. The disappointment of the delay is great, but I can make good use of my time, no matter how long I am compelled to such things as are needed to supply the spiritual wants where I think I can accomplish a good deal mere, and there are various ways in which I can help our cause in London and e'sewhere in England.

Our friends here think I can do more good by re maining than by returning. I don't know how that is, but if compelled to remain, I shall improve my time

and opportunities. Colonel Lamar dined with me lest night. I find him a pleasant acquaintance. He goes to St. Petersburg next week, and wants me to go with him, but I must re turn to London on Wednesday. I would not enjoy travel merely for curiosity, when I can find good work to do; and at a time like this, when my countrymen are struggling for all that is dear to man, I do not take pleasure in sight-seeing. This visit to Paris is the only one of that kind I shall pay, and I do not care how soon overshadowing yet unconscious grandeur of the noble cent this is over. I feel the privations you all suffer here more than I did when I shared them with you. I have little relish for the pomps and pleasures and luxuries that surround me in Europe. While the war lasts I wou'd rather live on pork and bread in the Confederacy

than in the Tuilleries, at the table of the Emperor. I have not time or room to write an account of what I have seen in Paris, but the mention of the Emperor reminds me to say that I was present at a grand review day before yesterday, at which I saw him and the Empress and the Prince, and yesterday I saw Napoleon walking arm and arm with a gentleman on the Champs Elysees. He was in a plain citizen's dress, and entireunattended; the day before he was in full uniform and on horseback. The Empress was in her carriage, escorted by a splendid mounted guard. The young Prince, a pretty, bright looking boy, was in another carriage, with a guard of his own. Yesterday mornsympathy with the sports of the P. R. (Prize Ring.) This ing I paid a visit to Mr. Slidell and presented my letter of introduction. He and Mrs. S. gave me a very kind reception and my interview with him was very in-

teresting. In a short letter, dated London, May 9th, he speaks of his anxiety to return, and the same difficulties in the

PROMOTION.—Lieutement Colonel James B. Gorden, of Wilkes, has been appointed Colonel of the 19th Regiment, (21 Cavairs) N. C. Troops, vice Bol. Williams, deceased. Col. Gordon entered the service in May, 1861, as first Lieutement in the "Wilkes Valley Guards," of which the lamented Col. Stokes was then Captain. Upon the Colone cy of the first regiment being accepted by Col. Stokes, Lt. Gordon was made Captain of the company, and was shortly thereafter appointed Major of the First Cavalry. when Col. B. Ransom was made Brig. General, Major Gor-don was made Lieutenant Colonel, in which position he has

ontinued till the present.

The "Wilkes Valley Guards," (Co. D, 1st Regt.) ha furnished the following Field Officers in North Carolina Regiments: Col. M. S. Stokes, 1st Regiment; Col. J. B. Gordon, 19th Regt; Lt. Col. R. A. Brown, 1st. Regt; Lt. Col. M. A. Parks, 52d Regt; Lt. Col. S. A. Calloway, Resolved, 2nd, That our sincere thanks shall be returned to the Librarian the numerous valuable books: laying in waste about their houses.

Resolved, 2nd, That our sincere thanks shall be returned to the Librarian the numerous valuable books: laying the layer manufested such an interest in the second of the librarian the numerous valuable books: laying the layer manufested such an interest in the librarian the numerous valuable books: laying the layer manufested such an interest in the librarian the numerous valuable books: laying the layer manufested such an interest in the librarian the numerous valuable books: laying the layer manufested such an interest in the librarian the numerous valuable books: laying the layer manufested such and layer manu

on June 4; the eighth, of £50 a-side, on June 18; the ninth, of £50 a-side, on July 20; the tenth, of £50 a-side, on July 30; the twelfth, of £50 a-side, on September 24; the six-th and the final deposit of £50 a-side, on November 5; and the fina

In the absence of any official or authentic informathe staking of the previous one. Heenan having to rame tion with reference to the operations of the Army of the place of the third deposit. The men to be in the ring the Potomac, we have an abundance of rumors, some land. It is stated, in connection with this report, that to assemble at the capitol square this evening for the pur-"In pursuance of this agreement, we hereunto attach our a presty severe fight took place on Saturday previous pose of organizing to aid the regular troops in repelling to crossing between the rear guard of Longstreet's corps any attack contemplated against the capital. The call is and the advance of the enemy in the neighborhood of immed in consequence of information received that troops Le-sburg. We are inclined to think, however, from are being landed at Brandon, on the James, and at the the best information we have upon the subject, that all White House on the York river, for the supposed purpose the fighting that has occurred has been between the of an advance in this direction. There is no excitement cavalry forces of the contending armies. It is hardly to here. The weather is cloudy with the prospect of heavy be supposed that if Gen. Longstreet had been actively rain. engaged in battle on Saturday, with his rear closely pressed by Hooker's forces, he would have continued

his advance and crossed the river on Sunday morning We think it altogether likely that the report of a beavy engagement has originated in the series of brilliant fights which General Stuart has had with the place; but it is stated that a gunboat and two transports enemy, in all which we have every reason to believe be has been more than usually successful. With reference to these fights, and the condition of our army, we give the following extract from a letter written by a member of t e 10th Virginia cavalry to a friend in this city, and dated on Saturday last. The writer says: Since Thursday we have been constantly skirmishing with the enemy-always successfully. We have taken numbers of prisoners and horses. The latter do

us much the most good every way. "I hardly know whether you would erjoy it or not, but I wish you could see Gen. Lee's noble army in motion, as I have within a few days past. Never was there a more finely organized body of men in the world. The men are all in splendid spirits. There is no strag-

From the Augusta, (Ga.,) Chronicle & Sentirel.

Rel glous Madness at the North. The late meeting of the General Conference of the Methodist Curch in the city of New York . must have exceeded in tumult and uproar the most noisy political To follow Jackson they knew was to march to certain demonstrations of the day. When a proposition was A gentleman who recently succeeded in getting out of victory; and if it was necessary that success should made to the bod, to renew their vow of unconditional the enemies' lines near Washington, N. C., informs us that be purchased at the cest of many lives, that reflection loyally to the United States, it was received with such the universal custom of the Yankee soldiery there is to did not dispirit them, for the cause in which they were cheers, clapping of bands and stamping of feet on the floor, that Biscop Scott who was presiding on the oc-The London Herald, (Derby Organ) of the 27th c sion, called the assembly to order and reminded them that they were clergymen. "Say Amen," said the Bishop, "loud enough to lift the roof from the house. but no clapping," as he checked the disorder. One which carried Havelock through incredible dangers to member declared that clapping was perfectly proper the gates of Lucknow in triumph. The Northern Re-becan e he clapped his bands for joy when he was con public has produced no heroes of the stamp of Jackson. vert-d. Other members agreed with him, and cries o "glory" were heard from all parts of the house.

But the disorder was most innocent compared with

stantiy to dig into such fellows. If he were President Lincoln, instead of suspending the habeas corpus, he would suspend the copperhead." Rev. J. B. Weekly informed the Conference "that the proper way to treat a copperhead was to stamp their heels on him," at the same time stamping violently on the floor-which brought down the house." Now who are these copperheads against whom these professed servants of "a meak and lowly" Muster are directing their whole artillery of wiath? Surely they must be envenomed vipers, the common enemics of the human race whom, every good man ought to execrate-er else some emissaries of Satan himself, for no other beings could excite such batred in such pious minds. Who would believe that by ly fatal. copperheads they mean their fellow citizens-not slave-States who are in favor of suspending hostilities with a have nicknamed them copperheads in order to bring them into contempt, and unable to meet them in argument they would have them crushed or hung! Oh! Prince of Peace threatening vengeauce and death to men of the North who seem to be the only party who have any respect for the authority which pronounces a blessing on the peace makers?

"Oh judgment thou hast fled to brutish breasts, And men have lost their reason."

Nearly twenty years ago, Southern Methodists withdrew from such confederates. And judging from the temper which now reigns in their assemblies, they did not withdraw one day too soon. It is just such madness as we have here displayed, which has inaugurated and which sustains this war. The bloody nelds of the doctrines which have been so long taught by the ec le siastical harlequin who performs every Sunday morning in Brooklyn, amid the laughter and the stamping of his audience, together with his coadjuters, Cheever, of Deacon-Giles-distillery cowhide memory, and the infide Parker, of Beston. We indulge in no unrestricted and indiscriminate condemnation of the Northern clergy. There are many noble exceptions. Some of them are these very copperheads so odicus to Dr. Osbora. True to their vocation, they are lifting up their voices for an arrest of blood. But their influence is, we are sorry to say, utterly overshadowed by that larger class who, like Messis. Wakely and Osborn, instead of praying for their enemies would call down fire from heaven to destroy them. It is this mauness which seems to have sub jugated the whole Northern mind. Perhaps a few more eral troops both as regards "fighting for the negro," such scenes as have been witnessed at Fredericksburg and the "non-payment of bounties." The letter i may do something for the restoration of reason.

June 18th, 1863.

Tribute of Respect. At a meeting held by the members of Company G, 51st Right N. C. T., this day, Orderly Sergt. A. H. Evans was called to the Chair, and Private J. W. Dani-l'requested to act as Secretary. On motion, the following were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting, viz: Sergt. J. F. Ketchum, Corpl. B. R. Kinson, and Privates J. T. Gowen, D. Ward and M. Blanton.
WHYPERAS II has pleased the Alvie Providence to re-WHEREAS, It has pleased the Alwise Providence to re

move from our midst our much esteemed friend and fellow-soldier, Private Bobert T. Cannon, who died in the Genera! Hospital, Wi mington, N. C., of a congestive chill this morning. Ibrefore, Resolved, That in the death of our fellow-soldier, Robert T. Canuon, his Company has sustained a lementable loss, the country a true friend and patriot, and his family a kind, provident and affectionate member. Resolved, That we deeply lan ent the loss of one so high

esteemed by all. Resolved, That we tender our sincere and heartfelt con olence to his bereaved parents. Resolved. That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the relatives and friends of the deceased, and a copy to the

Wilmington Journal for publication. A. H. EVANS, Chairman. J. W. DANIEL, Secretary.

RICHMOND, VA., June 15th, 1863. let Division.

The officers and attendants of this Division having held a meeting for the purpose of organizing a Library Associa-tion for the benefit of the sick and wounded or this hospital, believing that such an organization would be beneficial to the suffering soldiers under their charge, passed the fol-

object. Boping that all friends desiring to do so will forward to the Librarian the numerous valuable books: laying

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

BICHMOND, June 24, 1863. Reliable information states that Booker has crossed the Potomac. Other news indicates that the next battle will be needed. fought in Maryland. No important engagement since the

HOOKER CROSSED THE POTOMAC, &c.

Gov. Letcher has issued a call to the citizens and others

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, June 24th, 1863. The train which left the White House at 4 P. M. brought no confirmation of the reported Federal landing at that were at West Point on Tuesday. Troops were discovered by our pickets at nine o'clock yesterday morning, repairing the wharf.

The approaching nominations for election to Congress is viewed here with deep interest. The want of men skilled in legislative proceedings has seriously prejudiced the public interests. It is hoped that whenever persons who have had practice in parliamentary labors, are available to their constituencies, they will be sent to Congress in preference to others not possessing this qualification. The country of all they have and then burning down their storeneeds working and business capacity in Congress more houses over their heads. Let the world look on this than men of brilliant abilities.

FROM VICESBURG.

JACKSON, MISS., June 24, 1863. Beveral private letters have been received from Vicks- barbarities, and protracts the war indefinitely. We burg dated the 17th inst., which state that the utmost feel- have a foe upon whom our generosity is lost-who have ing of confidence exists in their ability to reaist any assault, not the soul to appreciate a kindly or a civilized act. and that our entire loss, including Wednesday's fight, has We shall never close this war until they shall be made been six hundred and twenty five. Among the killed is to feel its terrors. This they have not done heretotore, Col. Garrett and Capt. Sould of the 20th Alabama. The and are not now doing, although we have much of shot of Grant's batteries never injured any one-many go over the city and plusge into the river. Even the ladies come out of their houses at night to witness the bombard. burg be razed to the ground and every town in Pennment, which is represented as being perfectly grand. All concur in the statement that the garrison is bountifully supplied with provisions. Full rations are still issued. Heavy firing in that direction at ten o'clock last night and still continues this morning.

PRESS REPORTS.

RICHMOND, June 24, 1863. Reporters for the press will have all their news reports placed in the Telegraph Offices before the call hour for transmission. Neglect of this rule involves loss of delivery to a portion, and delay to all of the press.

J. S. THRASHER. Supt. Press Association. FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, June 25th. Northern dates of the 20th inst. have been received .-The Baltimore Gazette save that all we are permitted to that he has advanced backwards with considerable celerity. The Star claims that the cavalry fight at Aldie and Middleburg resulted in a federal victory, but admits a loss of two hundred killed, wounded and missing. Col. Dotey, of Maine, was mortally wounded.

The correspondent of the Herald, on the march of the 18th, says that Hooker's army has soffered untold miseries from heat, dust, and the want of water. The whole country is filled with stragglers. The men could not be kept in the ranks, and no coaxing or threatening could prevail on them to move on. As many as one thousand cases of sunstrokes have occurred, of which one hundred were instant-

A St. Louis telegram, of the 19th-Friday-says that holders, nor rebels-but fellow residents of the United the rebels have cut away the timber in the rear of their right of saying what foreign emissaries shall exercise lines at Vicksburg, and opened on us with eleven-inch view to negotiate for the termination of the war? They guns and two or three siege guns. Thirteen gunboats of our Government, after the solemn declaration of its patrol the river between Helena and Young's Point.

> SKIRMISH WITH THE YANKEES. JACKSON, June 24, 1863. Gen. Taylor had a skirmish with a small force of the en-

emy at Richmord, La., on the 17th. Heavy firing continues at Vicksburg. FROM JACKSON-YANKEE TRANSPORTS SUNK.

JACKSON, June 24, 1863. The firing at Vicksburg still continues, and is far heavier

han any ever heard Official dispatches state that Gen. Chaimers sunk three rapsports below Memphis on the 20th, and disabled an-

FROM PORT HUDSON.

OSYKA, June 24, VIA MOBILE, June 25th, 1863. A Lieut. of the Provost Guard has arrived here from Clinton, who reports very heavy firing last night at Port CAPTURE OF A FREIGHT TRAIN.

JACKSON, June 24th, VIA MCBILE, June 25th, 1863. Twenty Yankees captured a freight train at Brook Haven to-day, which they burned, and then left in the direction of Monticello. Firing at Vicksburg ceased at 7 o'clock.

A friend has furnished us with a letter picked up on the battle field near Chancellorsville, during the recent fight. It will be seen from the extracts which we append, that there is much dissatisfaction among the fed dated Frederick township, Pennsylvanion, February 20, and is from one William H. Faust to his brother Aaron Faust. William writes: "I wish I could get you home, I would pay you

good wages, I think it would suit you better here as it suit you to fight for freeing to negrows, it is no woulder that the soldiers are disencouraged. I tell you that our people are down on the present administration, they are bout making laws for another draft. I am airaid another draft will make handles,-all the people that I can hear off and espeacially in the western counties have made up their minds positively not to go under no circumstances, that may be a step for bringing our government to a conclution for to tring another course and it also may cause Pennsylvania to be the battlefield and might be the ruination to the country. I believe that the worst time has to come yet, all the proceedings of the government leads dayly further off from the way of compromising. after I know a little more about the drafting business I will sent you more about.

I was in Norristown last weak and spoke to my lawer about getting your city bounty, if can get any held we are determined to worke it out. sent me the the war, he must be reckoned the peer of any man on name of your Captain and all the knowledge about the this continent, or in the world, and his army and assewhole matter which you may think that could help anything towards, sent all the names of your men, that have not got their bounty and that are willing to take fall, that heroic garrison-contending with sublime part in. my lawyer said he would not do it for making | courage and self-devotion—to be overwhelmed and capmoney he would do it for a trifle. just that you would tured, and the key to the South to pass into the hands get you rights right and dues which was promise to of the toe, without striking a blow at any risk, at all you. tell this matter to John Neisser. that he should risks, for its relief, then General Johnston's reputation take it in hand give me all the knowledge he can. I must wither forever from the public heart. like to do all I can for you all. you are entitled to that

WILLIAM H. FAUST.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

Our Army in Pennsylvania.

DR. J. G. DUDLEY, Honorary Pres't and Surgeon in charge.

HORACE NELSO J. M. D., Pres.
G. S. SEYMOUR, D. D. S. V. Pres.
LUKE L. NEW, Liberian.

Dack, whilst the Consecutive Security several positions and surgeon in charge.

Along the Maryland and Pennsylvania line which had article is carried on at the Old Dominion Factory, at the bead of 17th street, by Captain John H. Freeman, of Curtis Peck memory, and Mr. Chas. Bruce.

LUKE L. NEW, Liberian.

Al Jorces—probably Ewell's—and upon their arrival to We have seen several speciments, and do not heat tate. al lorces probably Ewell's and upon their arrival to We have seen several specimens, and do not besitate

can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, he admitted. er has the only army on the Potomac, and for him to move forward would be to expose Washington to capure by Lee, who seems to be keeping back the main body of his army to await a movement on the part of his intagonist. Lee has Stuart's cavalry, 12,000 to 15,000 strong, to back him, and a strong reserve, probably 30,000, left at Fred ricksburg under A. P. Hill and ready to move in any direction where they may be

It is thus pretty clear that Lee is fully prepared for Hooker, let them meet when and where they may, and of the result we have not a shadow of doubt. Nobody need fear the army we drove from the intrenchments at

Chancellorsville. And what next? Hooker's army defeated, the gates of Washington fly open. Should be detach any considerable force and send them to Pennsylvania, the rest will fall an easy prey to our forces under Lee. A similar division of either Grant's or Rosecrant's army would be followed by like results. On the whole, we are of the opinion that Lee has got " all under hold " on the Yankees, and that the rebellion, instead of being "crushed out" is likely soon to plant its flag in the heart of the enemy's country.

There is one remarkable feature in this invasion of Pennsylvania. The Yankees never fail to make the worst report of our troops possible, and yet none of their accounts thus far record a solitary act of vandalism. What a contrast with the thieving, plundering and burning of the yankees wherever they have marched into our country! Desolation and distress mark their pathway, and the music they march to is the cries and moans of houseless women and children. We are told that Gen. Jeckins had ordered the merchants of Chambersburg to open their stores and receive Confederate money in exchange for goods-the Yankees trade with our merchants by plundering them

pic ure and then on that. We fear our generals have a weakness on this point, which, whilst it appeals to the admiration and applause of the world, exposes our own people to continued their territory completely in our power. Under existing circumstances, should Polladelphia and Harrissylvania be demolished, the world would say we served them right, and it would be an act of mercy to our own people, for the day of vandalism would then be prought to a close.

The Late Dismissal of the Biltish Consul. Some of the Northern papers are making themselves quite merry over the recent action of our Government in denuding of his authority that British Representative who has been guilty of meddling in matters with which he had no business. The Washington Chronicle-fit exponent of the animus and slang style of the Illinois hoosier, who is its principal patron—indulges in its usual coarse invective against "Mr. J. ff Davis," as it is pleased to term him, and demands by what right be revokes powers which he had not conferred. Mr. Moore, we are gravely informed, received the commission under which he has been acting up to this time from the United States, and is under no responsibility thutever to the "so-called Confederate State view of the subject, our enemies decide that the action of our President is null and void, and they would have Mr. Moore continue in office until force is used for his

We must confe s that there is some point in the

election.

taunt which the Lincoln organ throws at us. In the delicate and complicated nature of foreign relations, we are aware, that every Government struggling like ours for existence, must be most courteous and forbearing .-It must even tolerate some slights and indignities which would not for a moment be allowed by an established Power. At the same time there are some cardinal principles so well defined that they may be melely reduced to practice by all governments very er acknowledged or unacknowledged. One of these is the among us the functions of their office. We believe that existence, bad notified every representative of foreign governments that he must have the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as preliminary to the exercise of any authority within its limits, the act would have been strictly in accordance with what we had a right to demand. We believe, further, that the step would have commanded the respect of the very nations rom whom such acknowledgment of our existence was asked. It would have been a quasi recognition-but one rendered imperative from the fact that we were the Powers that be," so far as the Confederate States are concerned. Our forbearance in this matter has been abused by our enemies. It was more than hinted that Mr. Banch was removed from thaneston at the instance of Mr. Seward, because the British agent was suspected of too much sympathy with the "revels."-The act was in one sense a recognition of the United States' jurisdiction at Charleston in the very midst of the war. The agent becoming flensive to the Government from whom he received his appointment, is, by the inflaence of that Government, reured from office. We do not, of course, know the whole history of the Bunch removal-we know only that part of it which the British authorities chose to reveal-but there is good reason for believing that the U.S. Government

was the real power concerned in the removal. We are glad that President Davis has asserted his authority in this matter. Let every foreigner understand that he is responsible to our President for his acts, and that he is here only so long as the pleasure of the Confederate authorities may permit. We would be glad to see every Consul required to repudiate every tie which in any way connects him with our enemi s, and from this time report to Richmond and derive from our Government every privilege which they claim in our country. The action in the case of Mr. Moore we hail as a step in the right direction.

Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel. Gen. Johns:on and Vi ksburg. He must be duil, indeed, remarks the Jackson Misissippian of the 13.h, who does not realize the great obstacles—the aimost insurmountable difficulties which General Johnston must encounter in raising the siege of Vicksburg. But he must be blind-purblindwho does not comprehend that if the siege be not raised, the river is lost, and the valley, if not the Contederacy, is endangered. Never before had we such s stake at issue. Richmond and Charleston cannot bear comparison with that which we now lose or win. And end, or the long duration of the war rests on the issue of the hour. The safety of the Gulf States trembles at the balance.

Every hour is pregnant with our fate. Time is vital to the result. If Gen. Johnston cuts the besieging line he will capture half Grant's army. If he extricates this department from its most critical condition—it be saves the Mississippi Valley, and thus aids in closing ciates must show his renown. But it Gen. Johnston from any reason, from any cause, allows Vicksburg to

Never had our country so much at stake-never had the sangering solution:

Resolved, 1si, That the President of this meeting have published in the different newspapers of this city, requesting the friends of the tick and wounded soldiers to send books, both religious and literary, to facilitate us in said books, both religious and literary, to facilitate us in said wounded.

Your affectuate bruther,

Your affectuate bruther,

WILLIAM H. FAUS!'.

Never had our country so much at stake—never had a people commander such inducement—never had a people such a fearful interest in peril—as that which engages the attention of continents and kingdoms at the town of Vicksburg. Patriots to work!—work!—work! the attention of continents and kingdoms at the town of Vicksburg. Patriots to work!—work!—work!— Christians, to prayer-to prayer! God is great, and He alone has power to determine the event.

A TOILET SOAP MANUFACTORY has been established Col. M. A. Parks, 52d Regt; IA. Col. S. A. Calloway, 55th Regt.—Releigh Progress.

The Lynchburg Virginian says:

The Place for Rascals.—James A. Edie, arrested in Richmond, charged with abscording from Charles in Richmond, charged with abscording from Charles too, S. C., with \$18,000 of his employer's money, has

W. C. BICHARDSON, Sect.

It is a fact creditable to barn yard nature, that, while curses come home to roost, recosters never come home to curse.

It is a fact creditable to barn yard nature, that, while them. It is difficult to see how this movement is to be tend soon to make an imitation of old brown Windsor meet by the Yankees, except by raw militia, who will scap—an article which has hitherto been exclusively curse.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1863. THE LAST.

As we announced in our lest issue we send this paper t those in arrears who were on our list prior to the Fall of 1857, and this will be the last that we can send or will send Considering the price of everything, and the price that we Considering the price of everything, and the price that we have to pay for everything that-enters into the publication trying something on to make party capital. Already want, to be taken systematically. We want retaliation to be of a paper, we issue the Weekly Journal on a large full sheet filled with carefully arranged news, telegraphic despatches, to say nothing of editorial matter, at a rate which barely justifies us in furnishing the paper for cash. We cannot give credit and therefore will not.

We return our thanks to many who have come forward now, in the present redundant state of the currency, surely cannot find fault if we stop their paper. They will never have a better opportunity, and certainly they ought to pay up, for they cannot say that they have not had value reworth all and more than all that is charged for it. Now is mand to be made upon them to define their position-

Gentlemen, come forward. Step up to the Captain's office and nettle your fare.

From the Raleigh Progress. Grom the 1st Cavalry Copt. W. J. Houston Kill-

THE Co., Va., June 23.—We have had some despeste lighting. Our Brigade fought nearly all day Sunday, he list, on the pike leading from Centreville to Winches-The enemy tried to get possession of Amby's Gap, we kep them back natii Longstreet came up. Our ment made several charges and lost 37 men killed. i captured one Yankee Major. annot goe you the particulars now. All the men in our . hor one who was captured. Captain

ers we doubt not to W. J. Houston of Duplie, a

this liet ton would, indeed, be a great and to the country .- D. Jour .. 30th ult.

Louis of Capiain Houston,

and that the reported death of Car s, al Duplin, is fully confirmed .the battle of Middleburg, five miles tween Pleasanton and STEART.

that Captain Houston's company was chains as infantry. They became crwhelming forces, when Col to Captain Houston to fall back, but Houston, seeing that the back in haste gave orders to those up and commenced walking tomn, but before arriving there. behind and shot him in the back ball coming out through his forethis war commenced. In his naand indeed wherever he was or his talents and beloved for still young, a bright prospect of ddler, without fear and without rehis i hes .- D. Jour., 1st inst.

A francisco placed in our hands Harper's Weekly a the 13th John. I's first editorial article is beaded

Wr. Vallandigham is comfortable among ole of his own way of thinking down South, we prestill asserted we perceive, by Val ander that the atrocous tyranny of which to the Court of Jeff. Davis Governor Todd. Ohio has a the field who are sheeding their eadly struggle with rebels who welcome. ers and their friends will wait at all events until the var is over before they send to the enemy's camp for a d Commander in-Chief. For our part well lank that Mr. Vallandigham is effectually extinguishby whatever n genuity he may have heretofore ex-

d Sewardism. They first thrust VALLANand then turn round and say-Now you the North can never trust you hereafter, A at and magnanimous government is that which now

we ver, that HARPER as well as SEWARD tying at the South. He is not the guest y, neither does he share its counsels. port. By this time, no doubt he can look from the shores of Canada, and hold daily trly communication with his friends. The It was a piece of very low cunning which the good scase of the intended victim as well as of the Confederacy rendered completely abortive.

orening with a portrait of General AN, an ex-member of Congress from Illia very good likeness. This and a view LUGAN crossing the Bayou Pierre in pureliels. eccupies the first page. The big cture is entitled "Major General ULYSSES , before Vicksburg," and represents an imlong sword, all mounted upon a stupen-, the whole establishment, man, horse, beard, costs and sword, being decidedly "on the rampage" her rough ground and in had company. Smoke in

The cat intended to be comic is entitled "The Irish ad exhibits a fat Englishman and a lean rishman, the latter with a bundle and a big stick, a ship being in the back ground. The following dialogue

Don't go among them Hamerican vannibals l'Atalen - they'll eat you, body and bores." lear of it in's not mate enough you've lett on me bones,

GOVERNOR VANCE in his message to the called see-

already done? The law already required Sheriffe and burn. Tax Collectors to take all Confederate issues, and that We want to see no brutelity practiced by our soldiers, tion. Caswell is not the only county that has a queer talking representation. There are plenty of others that promptly and paid up their back dues. We trust that many will bear watching. The idea of reconstruction now, Those who cannot or will not pay up after all that has come and gone, is little, if anything, better than plain treason, of which we cannot think any representative in a North Carolina Legislature would be guilty; although, as we have said above, nat the Journal, at its present rates, is not some have talked so strongly as to cause a public de-

PURSUANT TO THE CALL OF GOVERNOR VANCE, the Leg- do it effectually. islature of North Carolina meets to-day at Raleigh. The object of calling the Legislature together is stated to be the consideration of a grave financial question arising out of the action of the Confederate Congress in the passage We have been permitted to make the following extracts of the action of the Confederate Congress in the passage on a letter from Ligut, J. H. Fuller, of the 1st Cavalry, of the currency and Tax Bills. This may be recessary or it may not. The Governor has thought it necessary, and we will not raise an issue, although we think the difficulty

might have been met by a less cumbrous operation.

But whatever may be thought of the call of the Legisla tare but one view can be reasonably entertained of the propriety of the circular to Sheriffs and Tax Collectors issued on the 13th instant over the signature of "Jonatuan WORTH, Public Treasurer," wherein Mr. WORTH goes into a classification of the different issues of Confederate notes, and in which after informing said Sheriffs and Tax Collectors that "The second section of ordinance No. 35, Feb. ruary session of our Convention, compels you [Sheriffs and regand we are led to hope so from Tax Collectors) to receive any Confederate notes in payat his family have heard nothing of ment of Taxes, and gives me [JONATHAN WORTH,] no powcord nothing of it as late as yesterday. er to forbid you to receive any class of it," he goes on to say that " it is expected, therefore, that you will abstain from collecting taxes in the old issues until the action of the Legislature shall be known " Now, Mr. Worth has no right to expect anything about it. The law is plain and positive, and it is his duty to obey it, not to counsel or ex pect others to disobey it, either directly or indirectly.

THE Currency Bill of the Confederate Congress was "an Gap on last Sunday week (June 21st)- proved March 23, 1863," and the necessity for action is only discovered June 30th, more than three months after wards. The tax lists are in the hands of Sheriffs, men have got together their morey and made their arrangements to ter all this has been done, out comes Governor Vance of New York, in the spring of .861, just before the comwith a call for the Legislature to meet and take action, and Mr. JONATHAN WORTH with a circular expecting Pheriffs not to collect taxes according to law. We don't think any Sheriff can refuse to accept Confederate notes in payment of taxes. If such notes are tendered under existing laws and sat down upon a stone they are a legal tender for that purpose.

Had Legislation been sought or suggested immediately after the passage of the currency law of Congress, no inconvenience or difficulty need have arisen. At this late day any legislation rejecting any particular issues from being received in payment of current taxes, will certainly d as brave, noble and generous a work much inconvenience, and even no small amount of injury and injustice. Such action may be taken by a majority of people calling themselves "Conservatives," but it will be far from Conservative in character. A wise people will look ahead—only bunglers will try to do a thing after the legitimate time for doing it has passed. Let the after the legitimate time for doing it has passed. Let the existing law take its course and provide for the future. As Ashby's Gap. steed high in his profession.— a currency, the value of Confederate notes does not deed by Duplin County with the pend upon their fundability. The amount of the old issue State Legislature he took paid into the Treasury will not be great, and unless some bring a cargo on State account. Captain T. Crossan at both points and a number of casualties occurred.— just finished the campaign on the Chickahominy by a d haders of the branch to unnecessary fuss is made, or undue means are used, they comes in command of her, we believe. He comes in her at Our forces fell back fighting bravely, before overwhelmwill pass as current, and serve as useful purposes to the any rate.

and uncludness lay before him, but that gland forever, and his sorrowing family after having visited naleigh, he has determined on receiving Confederate bills of any dates until the action of the celly find consolation in knowing that Legislature on the subject is made known.

Daily Journal, 20th ult.

THE panic at the North evidently increases, as the Conederate force North of the Potomac becomes better known. What General LEE's intentions are, of course no one can do more than guess at, and one man's guess is about as good as another man's. The General is somewhat uncourteous, inasmuch as he neglects to impart his views and plans to the daily papers for the detectation of the curious. We will have to remonstrate with him about it.

The idea of GRANT's making his escape through the Yazoo bottom begins to be discussed. The Yazoo bottom we understand to be the portion of low grounds North of the in the victim, will have the effect of making Vicksburg Bluffs and between them and the mouth of the version of Ohio; and quite a number of aspiring Yazoe. Or more properly the low peninsula between the to be Governors or Senators, or at | Yazoo and Mississippi, North of Vicksburg. Grant must men, are trying basily to get themselves be pretty hard pushed is he contemplates escaping in that recorded with a view to the honors and prediction. There is, however, too little authentic intellif martyrdom. We are, however, not so sure as gence from that direction to warrant us in speculating up friends seem to be, that the people of on the probability of GRANT's wishing to escape at all. He seems to be pushing his offensive operations against Vicksburg with all the energy he can command,

> A fight last week between a portion of the commands of BRAGG and ROSECHANZ turns out not to have been a general engagement. We are without sufficient particulars to state definitely the result of the fighting which did occur. We presume that it was indecisive.

THE CROPS.-From all we can see, hear or learn, we are inclined to believe that the prospects for a heavy corn crop a bunself from charges of disloyalty, it is patent | never were better. The late rains have brought the corn he is a welcome guest among the enemics of out finely; at least such is the case along the whole and is cating their salt and probably shar- line of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and in-They may trust him hereafter; the deed everywhere else, so far as we [the associate] could hear from during a short visit to the country. The only fear is that there may be too much rain. If the rain will only stop off now, or confine itself to light showers occaphysical compulsion. They carry sionally, there will certainly be such corn crops this year as have never been known before, and the aggregate yield will be a large one, as there has been very little cotton

> planted, the fields being devoted to corn, potators, peas, &c. The fruit crop does not promise as well as it did last year. Peaches have commenced ripening, and some have made their appearance in this market, bringing a most fabulous prices :- \$20 per box of less than a bushel. High ands itself mistaken. Mr. Vallandic. prices have also been obtained in Charleston.

LOST .- Two commanders of large armies recently opposed to each other. Sometime during the present month sed through the Confederacy, leaving for ROBERT E. LEE and JOSEPH HOCKER suddenly disappeared untry in the very first steamer that left a from the vicinity of Fredericksburg, and their present whereabouts is anxicusly enquired after.

Much anxiety is felt by the friends of the respective parties, especially as 'hey are known to have been accompanied by pretty large armies, in the ranks of which are ted by the Lincoln government was a very many in whose safety a deep interest is felt. These armies

seem also to have disappeared. A good many men are believed to be in an army sup posed to be somewhere in Mississippi under General 'Jo-SEPH E. JOHNSTON. That army, commander and all, seems to have disappeared, and anxious enquiries are daily made as to have disappeared; and anxious enquiries are daily made as to where is Johnston?—where is his arm;?—what is he doing?—what is he after? These are questions no one can answer. Johnston and his army are invisible, intangible,

> All these armies will be found out after a while, we suppose. At present they are playing hide and seek with each other and with the public.

and inactive.

This morning before we had got up, we were roused by a considerable talking, thumping and plunging around gen- goes that three old gentlemen, at the time of the for- Dee ex. dem. Kron, from Montgomery vs. Cagle, affirmerally, and finally by the report of a gun. It seems that two men taken up as deserters, Lad escaped or broken from ith a tremendous heard and enormous their guard, and had got into a large vacant lot or field in the rear of our residence. One of the men the guard and reported the condition of the battery, and Gen. E. vs. Johnston, affirming the judgment. In Den. ex. caught. The other the guard fired at, but whether he was hit or not, we did not learn. We think he got away. We heard the shooting, and being half awake, did not know exactly what to make of the whole affair, half suspecting that the Yankees had taken the town without letting us know about it, which we looked upon as uncivil.

Daily Journal, 30th ult. It would seem that a new cavalry raid started from Tonstal's Depot, on the Richmond and York River Railroad, on Friday morning and made a circuit through Hanover County destroying property, but aiming especially at the Railroads and Railroad bridges, the object being no doubt, to interrupt communication between Richmond and the Particle. "Ate me, is it? Och! then, the devil a army of Northern Virginia now operating partly in the car of it! it's not mate enough you've lett on me bones, Valley and partly North of the Potomac, in Maryland and stores, the arsenals and manufactures of the Confederate firming the order. In Sumrel vs. Valley and partly North of the Potomac, in Maryland and and for a time may succeed in doing a good deal of damage. For The wealthy entirens of Richmond are raising funds But Impodes has more than paid back anything they can to buy a house for Gen. Lee. Not less than one hundred do. He has blown up or blown down the most expensive thousand dollars is to be collected, and with this fund the works of the Baltimore and Ohio Bailread, those works, building is to be completely furnished in the handsomest too, that took the longest time to, construct and will take

the longest to re-construct.

We think our troops in Pennsylvania might learn some thing from the action of the enemy who have recently been ate issues without distinction, be taken in payment of taxes. We think the Governor takes the right ground. and attempting to burn wheat in the field and only prevent But why call the Legislature together to do what is ed therefrom by the wetness of the shocks which would not

is what Governor Vance recommends. This same le- and no plundering allowed. The first would injure our gislature, we may be sure, will not adjourn without people as men; the latter would demoralize th m as solmembers of it, as in Cas well, have gone so far in their carried on upon principle and to the fullest extent, as a matexpression of reconstruction views as to cause a public ter of duty. We want an eye for an eye, and a doth for a had been made for defence, and it was only when it was demand to be made upon them to define their posiare some games at which two can play; and that, if necessary the scholar can improve upon his master. The burning of Harrisburg would be an offset for the sacking of Jack son. The ruin of Chambers burg might in some measure compensate for the destruction of Darien. Were l'ittsburg in ashes the great Yankee cannon factory would be stop-

After the conduct of the enemy for mentls, we might say years, on Southern soil, the war cry of our invaling colthe time to adjust old scores and start anew fairly and a demand which eaght to be renewed until it is an umus on Northern soil ought to be nearly that of the Moslem Arabs. "In the name of God, kill!" burn, lay waste, spare not-spare nothing. Do it in order-do it as a duty-

> WE are in receipt of a letter from Mr. LOFTIN, Postmaster at Kinston, N. C., in reference to some complaints contained in a communication published in this paper some time since over the signature of " Ber an."

We have no wish to do Mr. LOFTIN it just ce, yet we stust say for our correspondent that a'though in regard to some know him to be incapable of deliberate missepre-entation. salvation. However, we trust that all things will hereafter go on amportally and satisfactorily, row that the post office has Trizzvant of New Orleans, who was temporarily so-

This morning about one o'clock, a fire was discov red in the residence of David E. Ersting. Eq., at Fpring Garden, when a shell from the enemy's battery explod d in the in this county. The fire spread with such rapidity that very midst of the unocent group and killed all three. Sine little of the turniture could be saved. The house and concants were who'ly burned, the is metes being anable to save | was in the act of reaching out her hand to grasp the even their wearing applical. There is every reason to be other. Cas t. McClung, who was killed, had both legs lieve that it was the work of an incendiary, though it is torn away by a stell, and only one of the mangled limbs hard to discover the motive, and Mr. Bunting is not con- was afterwards found. scious of having an enemy in the world whose malice could prompt him to the commission of such an act. Daily Sournal 30th ult.

whom our paper 's sen'.

ate no other people on ear h monds, after reviewing at leach the differences between terwards bayoneted him. We are informed that the the North and the Fouth, in a becture delivered before liands also dragged him about the floor, while his wife, three thousand (as alleged) of the most intelligent citizens francic with grief, was clinging to his lifeless corps. mencement of hostilities. Now, it will not do to say this apolog Zed for this horrid cruelty, said he was corry, was only the opinion of one man, for his three thousand in e.c., and ordered his men away. It is thought the was only the opinion of one man, for listuree thousand in murder was instigated by a portion of the Brownlow family, who accompanied the expedition, and between was published in their rewspapers, none dissenting from whon, and Dr. Baker, it was averred an old family feud the sentiment, the inference is bevitable that his core u sions were correct, and if so, the South had only the alternative left them either to withdraw from t e North and the whereabouts of the raiders this morning, further ned aggressions upon their rights from a merciless and vin- accounts dictive people, who acknowledge that they hated the South as they hated no other people on earth; and that, too, be fore they could set up any pretention that the South had done them or their government any injury.

A correspondent of the Charlotte Bulletin says that Lieut. Col. Ed. Cantwell, of Ferebee's Cavalry, wa taken prisoner in the fight on the 21st, at or near

THE iron Steamer Clyde arrived at our wharves yester-

We understand that Govern or Vance and perhaps some eigh .- Daily Journal, 29th ult.

> For the Journal, Head Quarters 3rd N. C. Infantry, NEAR SHEPARDSTOWN,

List of casualties in Third N. C. Intanty, in battle around Mighester, Ju e 15th, 1863.

Major Wn. M. Yarsley, Commanding
Field and Staff.—No casualties.

Company A.—Capt. James H. Albritton, com'dg. Killed.—None. Wounded.—Frivates one R Best, W. G Rillups. Company B.-1st 1t G. W. Waed, cound'g. Killed.-Serg't F. R. Tradwick, Private Juo. E. Hunter

Wounded.—thivates E. Bwsia, Amos Linair. Company C.—tapt H. W. Ho ne, comd's. Killed -None.
Wounde L-Private C.P. Bil.y. Company P.-tst Lt. Jao Conan, comd'g. Killed.-Private Georg: W. Rouse Wounded .- Corpl. M. Byrd, Privates T. Manning, J. W

Rines, L. McGlawhorn. Company E - 2nd Lt. Jno. W. Stokley, comd'g. Killed. - Note Wounded .- Private M. Brodev Company F .- 2nd Lt. H. W. Potter, comd'z. Killed .- None. Wounded -None.

Comounty G - Capt. E. H. Armstrong cound g. Killed .- None. Wounded .- None Company H .- 2nd Lt. R. H. Lyon, comd'g. Killed .- Private Jaa A. Butler. Wounded .- Private Z. mi Williams Company 1 .- 2nd Licut. Cicero H. Cra ga. comd'z. Killed.—None. Wounded.—Lt. Cicero H. Craige, Private L. Harrson

Company K .- Ist Lr. K. B. Powe s, comd'g. Killed -None. Wounded .- Lt. K. B. Powers, in thigh.

Killed,......l Total T. C. JAMES, Adjt.

From the Charleston Mercury. LETTER FROM RICHMOND. Another Raid-More Mismanagement-Nothing from Lee or Johnston-Custis Lee, etc. RICHMOND, Saturday, June 27.

Thursday morning we knew the Yankees had apneared at the White House; the same evening they had thrown their pickets as for as Tunstall's, twenty miles from town. Early Friday morning we knew they had gone in the direction of Hanover; at ten o'clock they were near Hanove: C. H., on their way to were put on the train, with the understanding that the artillerists would get on at Camp Lee. When the train arrived at Camp Lee no artillerists were to be found The flat containing the cannon had to be detached, occasioning still further delay. By this time the enemy, ,000 or 1500 cavalry, with cannon, had overpowered 80 men at the South Anna Bridge and burned it. Our reinforcements came quietly back to town.

This morning it is said the enemy have gone back in he direction of the White House. It is said further that Ransom, with several thousand men, is between them and their gunbouts. The facts are known to nobody. e verybody abuses Gen. Elzey, and the President is blamof for retaining him in command, after the disheartening in and stayed all night, to prevent the guns from being syth, affirming the judgment. In McDowell vs. Hemphil, spiked. One of them went next morning to Gen. E. from McDowell, affirming the judgment. In Summery dismissed him with a request that he and his compan. Elzey, who, in receiving his report, replied, "I don't missing the bill. believe a word of it." During the day he sent for a gentleman of prominence to confer with him. This gentleman unfolded a plan by which the whole Yankee party could be captured; whereupon General Elzey informed him that his plan was of no earthly value, as the Yankee cavalry then in Hanover venire de novo. In Clark vs. W. N. C. Railroad, from learthly value, as the Yankee cavalry then in Hanover venire de novo. In Clark vs. W. N. C. Railroad, from learthly value, as the Yankee cavalry then in Hanover venire de novo. In Clark vs. W. N. C. Railroad, from learthly value, as the Yankee cavalry then in Hanover venire de novo. In Clark vs. W. N. C. Railroad, from learthly value, as the Yankee cavalry then in Hanover venire de novo. In Clark vs. W. N. C. Railroad, from learthly value, as the Yankee cavalry then in Hanover venire de novo. In Clark vs. W. N. C. Railroad, from learthly value, as the Yankee cavalry then in Hanover venire de novo. In Clark vs. W. N. C. Railroad, from learthly value, as the Yankee cavalry then in Hanover venire de novo. In Clark vs. W. N. C. Railroad, from learthly value, as the Yankee cavalry then in Hanover venire de novo. In Clark vs. W. N. C. Railroad, from learthly value, as the Yankee cavalry then in Hanover venire de novo. In Clark vs. W. N. C. Railroad, from learthly value, as the Yankee cavalry then in Hanover venire de novo. In Clark vs. W. N. C. Railroad, from learthly value, as the Yankee cavalry then in Hanover venire de novo. In Clark vs. W. N. C. Railroad, from learthly value, as the Yankee cavalry then in Hanover venire de novo. In Clark vs. W. N. C. Railroad, from learthly value venire de novo. In Clark vs. W. N. C. Railroad, from learthly value venire de novo. In Clark vs. W. N. C. Railroad, from learthly value venire de novo. In Clark vs. W. N. C. Railroad, from learthly value venire de novo. In Clark vs. W. N. C. Railroad, from learthly value venire de novo. In Clark vs. W. N. C. Railroad, from learthly value venire de novo. In Clark vs. W. N. C. Railroad, from learthly value venire de novo. were but the advance guard of 40,000 men. Under Iredell, affirming the judgment. In Robinson vs. Bur-

I dwell on this, because there is nothing else to tell Not a word from Lee, and the Northern wires down. Reported yesterday that Custis Lee, son of General N. C. Regiment, went within two miles of Plymonth, Brigadier-General, and put in command of the citizen and with a small squad of men, captured the force. Rain and warm.

From the Chattano The Attack on H nexville\_Additional Particu-

A lady, formerly a resident of this city, who has just returned from a visit to Knoxville, at which place the was solourning when Carter attacked it, furnished as some additional particulars and incidents of the late fight. It appears that the people of Knoxville were not apprised of the neighborhood of the Raiders until they had approached to within a very short distance of diers. But we want to see our generals order what they the city. During the depredations at Lenoir's, the want to be taken systematically. We want retaliation to be wires had been cut and there was no communication from Knexville to that point. But fittle preparation my, but in order that a lesson may be taught, which will any arrangements for defence were hurriedly got in restrain them in the future, and convince them that there redimess. A consultation of commanders was had on the Thursday previous, at which Gen. Buckner was present, as we are informed, and be was afterwards then made my way to a small house occupied by the called suddenly away to Clinton, and the assault was general as his headquarters. I wrote down my name from Harrisburg dated June 22ad, which says that the attempted in his absence.

and gave it to the orderly, and I was immediately told rebels now hold Greencastle, with a heavy column, and it

There were no troops in the place, except a portion of a regiment, when the attack was first made, and the few officers remaining in the city, on leave, or detached service, tegether with the citizens, manned the battery. of eight guns which were placed in good position on the hills adjacent, and also shouldered their muskets and used them with good effect in the heroic defence.

A young officer named Armstrong, who was stopping with his family near the city, came into town on the morning of the attack, and hearing of the advance of the enemy, returned home, changed his officer's dress. for that of a citizer, returned to the city and went in amongst the Yankers, to whom he represented himself as a "trierd" and Union man, and gave them wrong directions how the city might be approached, and so misl d them trem attacking it at its most vulnerable point. To this artifice, perhaps, as much as to the hepoints he may have labored under a misapprehension we role defence of the place, is Knoxville indebted for its

During t'e action Mis. Trezevant, lady of Capt. got the " hang of it " in connection with the companies to journing in Knoxville, receive i a painful would in the right shoulder, from the fragment of a shell fired by the enemy. A lady, whose two little children were playing about the garden with the listlessness characteristic of age, ran out immediately to being them into the house. had but just gathered one of them in her arms, and

Before reaching the city, a portion of Bird's men appreached the residence of Dr. Harvey Baker, an estimable et z n of Knex county, when three of the scoundrels presented their muskets at his head. Believing "The result of all which is that we hate the South sa we that they intended to kill him, Dr. Baker instinct tively drew his revolver and fixed into the group The above were the concluding remarks of Judge Ed- when they tairly riddled him with balls, and ofteror political grudge existed. These are among a lew of

Figh lag between Brogg and Rosierans. We learn that on Wednesday the 24th instant, two Nashville & Chattanooga railroad, near the line of Bates at Ho ver's Gap in Coffee county, some seven | went over into Maryland. miles ess of L berty G p, and about sixteen miles | Nor did the main army under General Lee cross the ing numbers for several miles, before getting in proper position and receiving sufficient reinforcements to make ty for recruiting to encounter a superior army under the carrison closely besieged. The enemy keep up a conother State efficiels went down to meet the Clyde, and a stard. Voy heavy bodies of Bragg's forces were imcame up in her yesterday afternoon. We do not know how mediately put in motion and went forward to meet the had overtaken the enemy upon the familiar fields of range of the town. long a stay the Governor makes, but as the Legislature enemy. Our information does not come from efficial Manassas and Centreville, and, far away from its base. An entire block on Washington street was destroyed by meets to merrow, we presume he has already left for Eal sources; we are therefore unprepared to give any opin- of supplies, had engaged him, superior in numbers, and incendiaries last week. Every means was taken to discove ion of persons in the vicinity that a reperal engagement was at band.

wheat crop is the heaviest ever known. It is just har- out any interval of rest or repose, that it entered Mary- izen has been injured. vested and is now standing in the field in the shock. It land. Jaded, broken down, foot-sore and shoeless, it must will be a sad thing for the Yatkees to overrun and de- have presented a sorry picture to the inhabitants of that June 25, says: - "Major McGibbon, of the Federal army stroy it, and we hope Brugg will be able to drive them State; and the unimposing plight in which the Confed-

a particle of good .- Southern Confederacy.

The Peace Sentiment in the Nor.h

We have never been disposed to everrate the importto the Black Republican Government, in whatever shape it shows itself or from whatever motive. Ad- strength called for by the muster rolls. mitting it to be true that Northern Democrats oppose the war from party motives, and Northwestern Democrats from considerations of commercial interest, then we say let us, as far as we can, abstain from throwing ridicale upon that opposition, and encourage as far us we can everything that will divide the North and set the people against a fanatical Government which is doing them far more injury than it can do us. Our forefathers did not inquire too. been very absurd in them to have thrown in the teeth ing the cause of the American Colonies, she was in-America. She was looking after her interests, not an ours; but it would have been very ridiculous to tell her so. Nations do not go counselling in these days, but follow their interests; and if the interests of any section or party in the North point to peace, let us by all means bid them God speed. Let us make their interests more palpable to them by important bridges. We waited patiently until 7 o'clock a vigorous prosecution of the war, and let us give them Friday evening before we thought proper to send reinforcements from this city. Two pieces of artillery throw cold water upon their attempts to overthrow the Black Republican despotism at Washington. For our his own. own part we believe the masses at the North are heartily tired and sick of the war, but the military tyranny of the United States has hitherto rendered powerless their aspirations for peace. It is not for us, however, to discourage them in their struggles for deliverance -We should help them with a few more victories, and the balls and bayonets of our brave soldiers are the best reliance for bringing about this object. Richmond Dispatch.

SUPREME COURT .- The Judges have delivered opin-

ions in the following cases: By PEARSON, C. J.—In Doe'ex. dem. Sinclair vs. mismanagement during the Stoneman furor. The story Worthy, from Moore, directing a writ of possession. In maer raid, finding an important battery deserted, went ing the judgment. In Newsom vs. Kinnamon, from Fordem. Leatherwood vs. Boyd, from Haywood, awarding ions would remain on guard until further orders. Yes- a venire de novo. In Cope vs. Bryson, from Jackson, terday Hon. Jos. Lyons sent word to Col. Shields at awarding venire de nove. In Norton vs. Medcalf, in Camp Lee, that the enemy were within three miles of equity, from Madison, bill dismissed with costs. In his house. Col. S. at once sent his Adjutant to Gen. Whitson vs. Patton, in equity, from Buncombe, dis-

By BATTLE, J .- In Buie vs. Murchison, from Moore, such auspices, the Chief Magistrate entrusts himself, gin, in equity, from Cherokee, dismissing the bill with enburg, petition for celiorari, refused

A Handsome and Gallant Affair.

HERMES. Yankes picket at that point.

ARECDOTE OF GER. JACKSON.—The London Time

Amonors of Gen. Jackson.—The London Times contains a letter from Charleston, dated March 4th, from which the following extract is taken:

I brought out from Nassau a box of goods for Gen. Shopefull Jackson, and he saked me when I was at Richmond to come to his camp and see him. I left the city one morning about To'clock, and about 10 landed at a station distant some eight or nine miles from Jackson's, or, as his use call him: "Old Jack's" camp. A heavy full of snow had covered the country for some time hefore to the death of a foct and formed a crust time before to the depth of a foot and formed a crust over the Virginia mud, which is quite as villainous as that of Balaklava. The day before had been mild and wet, and my journey was made in a drenching shower, which soon cleared away the white mantle of snow .-You cannot imagine the Slough of Despond I had to pass through. Wet to the skin, I stumbled through mud, I waded through creeks, I passed through pine woods, and at last got into camp about 2 o'clock. I

to walk in. The general rose and greeted me warmly. I expected to see an old untidy man, and was most agreeably them. surprised and pleased with his appearance. He is tall, han isome and powerfully built, but thin. He has brown hair and a brown beard. His mouth expresses great and no engagement has taken place yet. Harper's Ferry determination. The lips are thin and are compressed heights are strongly defended. firmly together; his eyes are blue and dark, with keen and searching expression. I was told that his age was 38 and he looks about 40. The general, who is indescribably simple and unaffected in all his ways, took off my wet overcoat with his hands, made up the fire, brought wood for me to put my feet on to keep them warm while my boots were drying, and then began to ask me destions on various subjects. At the dinner hour we went out and joined the members of his stuff. At this meal the general said grace in a fervent, quiet manner which struck me much. After dinner I returned to his room and he again talked for a long time.-The savant come in aid took his mattress out of a enoboard and laid it on the floor.

As I rose to retire, the General said : " Captaio. there is pienty of room on my ted; I bo, e, you will share it with me." I thanked him very much for his court sy, but said "Go d night," and slept in a tent, press and Caucasian. sharing the blanke's of one of his aids. In the morn- FURTHER FROM THE NORTH-THE YANKEES BAL ing, at breakfast time, I noticed that the General said grace before the meal with the same ferver I had remarked tefore. An hour or two afterwards it was time for me to return to the station; on this occasion, however, I had a horse, and I turned up to the General's beadquarters to bid him adieu His little room was vacant, so I step; ed in and stood before the fire. I then noticed my greatcoat stretched before it on a chair .-Shortly afterward the General entered the room. He Captain, I have been trying to dry your greatcont, but I'm atraid I have not succeeded very well." This little act illustrates the man's character. With the care and responsibilities of a large army on his of horses and cattle. shoulders, he finds time to do acts of kindness and 7 P. M.—Our forces are falling back, upon Carlile, and thoughtfulness which make him the darling of his men, the inhabitants are preparing for a flight to Harrisburg who never seem to the of talking of h.m.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 23. h New Invasion ... A Cheering View,

the auspices which attend the second offensive move ment of the Confederate arms are far more favorable than those under which that of last year was undertaken. Our forces then entered Maryland footsore and the horrible incidents of the raid. We hear nothing of weary, after the most arduous campaign of the war, with the men juded and diseased, and the animals, as of 35 or 40 thousand, are in Boonsboro' Valley. There are maintain a seperate independence, or to submit to costin than what has already been mentioned in the telegraphic well those of transportation and artillery, as of cavalry, no reports of the movements of Hooker's army. completely broken down. General Jackson's corps had traversed the entire length of the Valley from Staunton to the Potomac; had returned and come all the way down to Richmond; had then faced about and made another compaign from Gordonsville to Cen. Steamer Atlanta state that two fifteen inch shells crushed columns of Resecrans' army advanced upon Bragg's terville; fighting, when confronting the enemy, at least through her port side-one demolished the pilot house force sections tacking Gen, Liddell, who with his brig-a battle every other day. The distance marched must wounding both pilots. The ship then went aground, and ade was anti-med at Liberty Gap, two miles east of the have been five hundred miles in the aggregate, and the was unable to bring a gap to bear. Her surrender was number of engagements fought was something between clearly a necessity. The casualties are one killed, eight Rutherford and Bad ord counties and about twelve miles twenty or thirty. It was immediately after these as seriously and ten slightly wounded. Except the pilots no south of Mustressboro'—the other attacking Gen. touishing marches and battles that his weary army officer was seriously hurt. The prisoners at Port Royal

> south east of Murfreesboro'. The fighting was severe Potomac in much less exhausted condition. It had protracted series of most desperate battles, and had immediately marched forward without rest or opportuniion as to the extent of the movement. It was the opin- heavily reinforced, in successive battles, continuing or the perpetrators, but without success. The supports through several days. It was after destroying these ar- and miners on both sides are hard at work, and can heat mies of the enemy and performing a march of over a the sound of each others picks. The report of two ladies The crops in that section are remarkably good. The bundled miles, and after a dezen pitched battles with having been killed by the bombardment is untime. Focat erates were seen might naturally bave had a depress-P. S.—Since writing the foregoing we hear that a ing effect upon any enthusiasm which their advent might general engagement took place yesterday at Shelbyville. have excited beyond the Potomac. Confronted again We can get no particulars and connot state with confi- in Maryland by a fourth army of fresh troops, failing to dence that the engagement actually took place. The receive supplies from the inhabitants, and compelled to reporter at Stelbyville has been silent for some days—subsist chiefly on green corn and green apples, plucked no doubt prohibited by Bragg from sending any to the from the fields and orchards, a miscarriage of the enterpress over the wires. This in our opinion is a great prise and consequent retreat were things inevitable. outrige on the people everywhere and does not produce | The suff-rings endured by our troops in that memorable enterprise are little understood by the world; and the escape of the army, with bonor and with laurels of victory, from Maryland soil, were little short of miraculous. The number of Scuthern troops who entered ance of the Peace party in the North or Northwest. Maryland also was greatly exagerated in popular esti-Our reasons for this have been too often given to bear mation. After the aroughs and exhausting campaign reconsituation. But we are equally well satisfied that which they had undergone previously to crossing the it is the pelicy of the South to encourage diseffection Potomac, it would be extravagant to suppose that the morning reports would show fifty per cent. of the

In all respects the condition of the Confederate army now entering and about to enter Maryland has been changed from last year. There have been no previous exhausting campaigns to des roy the animals, to break down and sicken the men, to decimate the ranks and paralyze the whole movement. The affair of Chancellorsville was a mere pass time; and even if it had been ever so serious, six weeks have been afforded for rest closely into the motives of France when she came to and refreshment. The march thence to Leesburg has fever there. the aid of America in the Revolution. It would have been shorter by half than the long march of last year from the swamps of the lower Chickahominy. Nor have of France what was undoubtedly true, that, in espons- any terrible battles yet been fought on the fields of Fairfax to lag the troops and deplete the strength of the fluenced more by hatred of England than love of army. The campaign down the Valley has been exhilirating recreation; and Ewell is not.

like Jackson, obliged to return to Richmond to take part in desperate combats here, before resuming his advance position on the Potomac and entering Maryland He goes right over the line while fresh and in full strength, capturing all corts of supplies and munitions for immediate use. He has made the enemy his quar termaster and commissary, and has no stint of horses vehicles of draft, subsistence and ordnance stores; while the best artillery awaits him wherever he goes, a oircumstance which dispenses with the trouble of hauling

country, and was undertaken as an experiment. The present invasion is a measure of military strategy, undertaken by the commander of the army from choice without compulsion, and with the light of a previous campaign to serve as his guide.

If we look away from our own army to that of the enemy, the contrast between last year and this, seems still more cheering for us. Then there were three large Yankee armies, those under McClellan, McDowell, and Pope, to whip, and a large reserve of troops around Washington, and in supporting distances beyond, amounting to a fourth army. After the three first of these were beaten on Virginia soil, there was still a fourth to confront beyond the Potomac, reinforced by the purpose of resisting the draft, and that they have pic the remains of the three which had been discomfitted. The first invasion occurred soon after the fall of New Orleans, the evacuation of Norfolk, and a long chain of advantages gained by the Yankees in various quarters of the Confederacy, by the agency of ganboats. Then, their forces were buoyant and confident of triumph, ours the excitement along the border remains unabated. But depressed and uncertain of success. The case is now ness is at a perfect stand still, and the prospects of reas wholly aftered. We have whipped the Yankees so oft- ing the coming harvest is discouraging. en, so easily, and so badly, that we have established a right to conquer, whilst they have grown accustomed to accept defeat as their fate.

Surmise in regard to the plans of Gen. Lee would b idle ; but it is appropriate to review the auspicies which attend his movements and safe thus in advance to adduce success to his enterprise from data so conclusive. Noth ing could be more lavorable than the situation in our vancing in this direction. A strong force is now twelve

own quarter of the Confeneracy.

The Liverpool Shipping Gazette points to a bona fide advertisement for a French vessel to load for the affords its accustomed security to commerce, and says that French ships are selected because it is understood the French Government will not tolerate the interference of Federal cruisers.

FROM PORT HUDSON.

OSYKA, June 29,

A gentleman from Clinton reports that Lyon is alert for marauders, and keeps Griemon in check.

Banks and his fleet are pegging away at PortHud West Indies, as a proof that the British flag no longer

## TELEGRAPH

FOR THE JOURNAL

REPORTED ADVANCE OF THE YANKERS ON RICH MOND.

BICHMOND, June 27th, 1863. Information, deemed reliable, has been received at the War Department, that a large force of Yankees, estimated as high as thirty thousand, under Keys and Dix, is moving up the Peninsula. A Proclamation was issued this after noon, urging the citizens of Bishmond and other portions of the State to perfect at once their military organizations to co-operate with the troops in the field.

FROM THE NCKTH\_THE CONFEDERATE ARMY IN PENNSYLVANIA. &c.

RICHMORD, June 27th, 1863. I he New York Times of the 23rd instant, has a telegram is believed that the whole rebel force is advancing in this direction. Every preparation is being made to meet

A telegram from Baltimore, same date, says that not more than seven or eight thousand rebels are in Marylan. The public are profoundly ignorant of the direction of

Lee with his main force. The gunboat James Adger has arrived at Fortress Mon roe, with the officers and crew of the Atlanta, captured near Savannah.

Pleasants claims a victory over Stuart in the cavalry first at Middleburg. A Louisville telegram. June 22nd, says that Morgan

with five thousand men, crossed the fumber and rear Car thage last night. Cincinnati, June 22nd - Yesterday, 900 rebel scrosse. over to Indiana, near Levenworth, and have reached Paol The purpose of this raid is said to be to burn the bridges

on the Oh o and Mississippi Rail Road The Provost Marshal of Baltimore has prohibited the Lity papers from copying any extracts from the World, Ex

LY FRIGHTENED, Ac.

RICEMOND, VA., June 28th, 1863. The New York Herald of the 24th just., contains a tele gram dated, Harrisburg, Jone 23, which says that the Re be's re-occupied Chambersburg this morning. The troops under Kuipe, who were at Chambersburg, have safely falle

back to the main body. later.-The Rebel cavalry, one thousand strong, advanced to Pootland, six miles this side of Chambersburg this afternoon. The enemy gutted all the stores in Chain bersburg and Greencast e, and dennded the whole count

Mary citizens have skedaddled. Our poor farmers are driving off their cattle in crowds. Several waggon loads of colored refugees arrived this evening, too frightened and excited to give any intelligent account.

Tiere is great excitement in Pittsburg. The Rebels are reported at Uniontown, 40 miles distant. Business has been entirely suspended, and the citizens on masse are diggine entrerchments. BALTIMORE. June 24th .- Ewell's forces, to the number

THE CARTURE OF THE ATLANTA. SAVANNAH, June 26th, 1863

Letters by flag of truce from the officers and crew of the were sent North on the 17th iast.

ROM VICKSBURG—ARRIVAL OF A STAFF OFFICE GARRISON CLOSELY BESIEGED.

A staff officer who left Vicksburg last Monday reports

was arrested in disguise at this place yesterday. He was reported to the Provost Marshal last week as having left Memphis on business, with a promise of ten thousand do lars reward if successful."

A quantity of goods en routs from Memphis was seized by the Provest Marshal.

The trains are running again to Panola. FROM VICKSBURG.

JACKSON, June 26, via Mobile, June 27th, 1863 Adv cas from Vicksburg to the 23d just, have been ceived. There was no assault made on last Saturday but every gun of Grant's works and fleet was brought to bear on the devoted garrison. The fire was kept up from two o'clcck, A. M., till ten o'clock, A. M. Our gunners re sponded briskly. The Yankees admit that our fire wa very destructive, and the accuracy of our gunners unequal ed. Cur loss was seventy-five in killed and wounded Frisk firing is going on at Vicksburg to-night.

FROM PORT HUDSON,

OSYKA, June 27th, 1863 There is copious rain here. The courier from Logan re por a pething new from Port Hudson. A gentleman from New Orlcans rays it is reported that

the Federals loss five thousand in the fight at Port Huds

last Friday. A private letter from New Orleans reports the vello

FROM TENNESSER.

ATLANTA, GA., June 28th, 1863. On Wednesday the enemy in force at Hoover's gap, to teen miles from Shelby ville, met the first Georgia Regiment The latter with a less of two hundred in killed and wound ed were reinforced, and on Thursday, after a skirmish held their ground.

On Thursday the enemy took possession of Liberty gar ceneral engagement is not expected. The weat crmy with heavy raius for the past five days. FROM JACKSON-THE CROPS.

Jackson, Miss., June 27th, 1863. There is a perfect dearth in news to-day; not even a ru mor on the street, and not a gun fired at Vicksburg. The most cheering accounts of the grain crops come is The former invasion was a political necessity, forced upon the Confederate general by the condition of the solling in Grenada at fitteen dollars per barrel.

The weather is excessively warm; thermometer 97. FIRING AT PORT HUDSON.

OSYKA, June 27th, 1863 There was heavy firing at Port Hudson last night. N particulars received. LATER NEWS FROM THE NORTH.-OUR ARGO STILL ADVANCING INTO PENNSYLVANIA.

RICHMOND, June 29th, 1863 No news last night or this morning from the Peninsula. The city is perfectly quiet.

A Cincinnatti telegram says it is reported that one thou sand citizens of Indiana are camped at Bloomington, for ets out eight miles around the town.

A card says that Vallandigham has run the blockade sessfully to Nassau, whence he will go to Canada. The Philadelphia papers, of the 26th inst., have a patch dated McConnellsburg, June 24th, which says the

The rebels are everrunning Franklin County. Two de serters came in this morning, who report the whole of Gen. Ewell's corps in Pennsylvania. The rebels are in force at Morrisburg. HARRIEBURG, June 24 .- Every citizen has been in a high

state of excitement all day. The rebels are rapidly ad miles from Carlisle. MIDNIGHT .- The robels are within twenty five miles of

Harrinburg. The Philadelphia Grey Reserves are still here but refuse to be mustered in. FROM PURT HUDSON. OSTKA, June 28, 1863

A gentleman from Clinton reports that Lyon is on the Banks and his fleet are pegging away at PortHudson

was heavy cavalry skirmishes on the line between s and Athby's gaps on Sunday, Monday and Tues A number of Yankees were killed and a large of prisoners taken.

from an officer says that many substantial advanto been gained, and the whole army feels confiselections result within a few days. It also says ws and remors from the Pennsylvania line are

bisance to-day shows no Yankees in James river the mouth of the Chickahominy. Beavy rains n daring the day. from Staunton arrived this evening on the Fred-

road from the Junction, but brought no news of

MICK TAYLOR CAPTURES OVER 1,600 have been sent out in search of the rebel privateer Ta-PRISONERS, &c. JACKSON, June 29th, 1863.

he 26th, says that he stormed and carried at lature. spatches say that their (the Yankee) posi- airy pounces on them.

it is supposed by Gen. Walker. d this gives us command of the Mississippi w Orleans, and enables us to cut off Banks'

n a few days since.

a Vicksburg. The weather is clear and very rashing into the city in large numbers.

FIGHT AT LAFOURCHE-CAPTURE OF I. REGIMENT AND TWO BATTERIES. tummir, LA., Jane 29th, 1863. of the 24th, reports a fight at Laing, on the 23rd. The Federal force engaged nts. The Confederate force is not given. takes charged and captured a Federal battery ber is reported as having lost fifty three killed, Walker of the 2nd Texas, buried under a

can be in Pascagoula reports the cap'ure on the Connecticut regiment, and two batteries from New

TROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, June 20th, 1853. on another raid, taking the route through to to Memphis.

he increased amount offered for sale. red the roads in the country bordering on | Saturday week, by the gunboat Florida.

y Yard opposite Rockett's yesterday afternuon. has not yet been heard from.

have been received which is no doubt whatever of the fact. regard to affairs of the 21st. The enca mune to blow up an angle in our works. es the number at one thousand, and but three

the printing effice, scattering the cases and | storm the works in the rear of Vicksburg :

the range honor is pledged for backward into the trenches. Merciful God!

RALEIGH, June 30, 1.63. who put in a substitute in July, 18.2, stormed the works at Black River.

called for, are not liable to conscription.

this morning in New Kent county. addition. They report that all the Yankee troops, Lawler's brigade, and can be got no further. 16 h law cavalry, have been withdrawn from Accomac

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Northampton counties.

Евоовначех, June 29.h, 1863. here last evening that other raids, for

DISPATCH PROM GEN. STUART. HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,

To S. Cooper, General: I took possession of Fairfax Court House this morning at 9 o'clock, with a large quantity of stores. The main and five men, wearing the uniform of Union soldiers body of Hooker's army has gone towards Leesburg, ex- crept out of some of the houses of the town, where they cept the garrison at Alexandria and Washington, which had been hidden, and delivered themselves up. When have retreated within their fortifications.

> J. M. P. STUART, Major-General.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

(Signed.)

RICHMOND, July 1st, 1863. The N. Y. Herald, of the 26th vit., says dispatches from the enemy was a lyancing slowly. There are over ten thousand men at work on the Pittsburg fortifications. During the last week no less than twenty seven versels

Resolutions condemning the arrest and banishment of

bayonet, with unloaded guns, the enemy's The Washington Star says: It is a deplorable fact that the people of Pennsylvania are utterly incompetent of protecting themse ves, only to a poor extent, and are driving town, where the paroling process ceased, and the detail their horses and cattle North, before a squad of rebei cav-

ana has also been carried, but by whomit | Gold is quoted at 145. Cotton 65 cents per lb.

LATER DATES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

PETERSBURG, Jone 30th, 1863 Northern dates of the 27th inst. have been received .with a volunteer party, captured Capt. The New York Hera'd says that the enemy [Confederates] sentire party, consisting of 33 men, after progress slowly, but with a large force, into Pennsylvania. he had captured and burned a train of cars Atlairs at Harristory bear a more quiet aspect, though the country people with droves of cattle and horses me

> Preparations for defence are going on rapidly Gen. Knipe has evacuated Carlisle, but at the last ac-

counts the rebels had not occupied the town. Much perplexity exists as to the exact route the robels | ington wrote:

Early's division is at Cettyslurg, and Rhede's division is

d staticusly repulsed. The loss of field officers was very large in killed and wounded, amounting to no less than five Colone's The Federals, though repulsed, fought brave ly. Gen. Banks has not force enough to accomplish what he so daringly attempts, and wants reinforcements. It was expected that another assault would be made on the 19th.

re last night that Spiers, with The latest from Vicksburg is to the 22nd inst. Fvery

ster correspondent of the Whig, under date Northern waters continued unabated. The Herald says their war upon our President.—The Countryman. entions the report that Ewell certainly holds the occan is lit up by the rebel sea devils. Four more An other, professing to be direct from there, vassels have been destroyed within the list day or two, one people are very submissive. The report needs of which was a large side wheel steamer.' Three rebel pibut the latest Philadelphia papers report rates, a large steamer, a bark and a three masted schoener P. W. A., gives the following highly interesting facts in daddle! Seward's aim, now that be forever despairs of time have taken advantage of the absence of iron-clads wenty six miles of Harrisburg on the night were hard at work of the Bay of Fundy. The merchants regard to the number of horses, &c., in the army, and of Boston offer a reward of ten thousand dollars how they are subsisted : one dollar from the highest rate, for the capture of the bark Taconey.

The Alabama and Georgia were still at Bahia, on the 19th as and heavy rains for the past few days. The rebel steamer Hattie was captured off Wilmington, on

LATER FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 1st. 1863. The Petersburg Express of to-day says that the reported of at the boat, expected at City Point last occupation of Harrisburg and York by the Confederate troops is not could mad, but we have every reason to believe it true. It was credited at Fortress Monroe and believed by persons on the flag of truce boat. We have received a despatch rom a reliable source stating that there

Another report by the boat says that Hocker has been schaburg Citizen of the 16th, 18th, and 23.d. prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquor under penalty of

At length, tired of waiting, we seek the friendly one-third of her territory is now in possession of the enemy; a large portion of her population is in the army,

of the editorials are chestful. The passinghous of Gen. Carr's tent, just below, and await the and her supply of food and animals have been so much progress of events. But, hark! A faint cheer rises reduced as to make it necessary for quartermrster's and lattery at Cypaces Creck, 28 males below on the air. They are charging! Lawler's brigade is commissary departments to look elsewhere for the means commissary departments to look elsewhere for the means of subsistence.

They are charging! Lawler's brigade is not an experimental commissary departments to look elsewhere for the means of subsistence.

They are charging! Lawler's brigade is not an experiment to look elsewhere for the means of subsistence.

Every man in the Confederate States, therefore, who has the ability, should diversify his pursuits, at least so far as to devote something of his time and means to the rationagh the country and destroy the first through the country at th met in the a session at 12 o'clock to all open upon them with a deadly storm of bullets. of food and raiment. being present, Cev. Vance's message was Lately so deserted, the redoubts are all alive with heads houses adjustmed to 11 o'clock to mor- and muskets and jets of smoke. The air is crazy with

has should be among the first to dishonor the last victory? Is the stronghold won? Or do they think they have gone to a big dinner party in Missister blood, is something he should regret live there as these who cross the Bridge of Sighs, sippi, given by Gen. Grant; the delicacies of the feast never to return? Now others scale the works to be never to return? Now others scale the works to be never to return? Now others scale the works to be never to return? Now others scale the works to be never to return? Mobile Advertiser &

He then refers the Legislature to How hard it is to see brave men, fighting in a sacred oung transaction from the In'die Trea- cause, fall like cattle, with nasuppor - to rescue, by the hand of a readding ion of the mills hand of a fee they cannot reach! They cling despe- of the I hiladelphia Inquirer writes: than dot a fee they cannot reach! They cling despendent the mastic and equipping of the rate y to the side of the breastworks; who are living, a unified called for by the President.—
This has been the aristocratic racing week, distinguished from the Derby by the fact that the races at the chlargement of the list of exemptions.

This has been the aristocratic racing week, distinguished from the Derby by the fact that the races at Ascot are attended almost exclusively by the upper classes, while at Epsom all classes mingle in inextrication.

The Ascot are attended almost exclusively by the upper classes, while at Epsom all classes mingle in inextrication.

the Central train this evening, nor by the now are strong reinforcements on that point. A division, except that the Yankees are still in force on the point of the corner of yonder of the corner of y in, except that the Yankees are still in force ion of men thrown forward upon the corner of yonder dred and fifty thousand dollars. bastion might insure us Vicksburg. After a few moand at several hundred of the enemy were ments which seem an age, Landrum's brigade, or a porsen from the Eastern shore of Virginia reached the the redoubt with that occupied by the main portion of

Accordingly Gen. McClernand orders Benton and Burbridge to put forward and engage the enemy at once on the right. The constant inquiry is now what news thousand men.

1.ATEST FROM RICHMOND.

BIGHMOND, July 1st, 1863.

Engage to truce to at arrived at City Point yesterday.

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1.ATEST FROM RICHMOND.

BIGHMOND, July 1st, 1863.

Engage to put forward and engage the enemy at once on the right. The constant inquiry is now what news from Sherman and McPherson? Every Orderly and horseman of any description is catachised. But the information is indefinite and unsatisfactory. McPherson's corps was close to the enemy's work. Our flag was constant inquiry in the rebell paragets at various places. But the information is indefinite and unsatisfactory. McPherson's corps was close to the enemy's work. Our flag was constant inquiry in the rebell paragets at various places. But the information is indefinite and unsatisfactory. McPherson's corps was close to the enemy's work. Our flag was toothache.

SEND IT THE ROUNDS.—A large vellow Trunk. corps was close to the enemy's work. Our hig was close to the enemy's work. Our high was close to the enemy set with the enemy close to the enemy set with the enemy close to the enemy ners, and five ladies. The boat brings a re- proved to be without foundation. It was evident that Tuesday, 23d June, for Kingsville. Since then noth-It that the Confederate troops occupy Harrisburg, Pa. the attack was everywhere being made, not with heavy ing has been heard of it. As its loss will greatly inthe attack was everywhere doing made, not with heavy columns, but with forlorn hopes. The fire of the enemy was too concentrated and murderous, the ditches too deep and the roles too bight to be received by a story and the roles too bight to be received and murderous, the ditches too deep and Rail Road Raygang Masters and Surrein. They say she means well, but is A lesserter reports the Yankee force at the White House was too concentrated and murderous, the ditches too Watchman, our exchanges will please extend this no-

The correspondent of the New York Herald writes:

While Gen. Jenkins was in Hagerstown, he exhibited many traits, which it is to be hoped, are characteristic of the man. About noon, yesterday, a lieutenant they made their appearance before Gen. Jenkins, the following conversation occurred:

Jenkins-Halloa! who are you, and where did you come from?

Lieutenant—We belong to the Union army, or did that any one who has ex-relied any right or franchise tains the Department in the introduction of these belong to it, but we don't wish to fight any longer peculiar to citizens has thereby become liable to all the against our Southern brethren : so whee our forces left Harrisburg at half past two yesterday afternoon state that bere, we stayed behind, and to-day we came out to be of the States. This is rother bard, in view of Seward's

Jenkins-What did you say about " Southern brethren?" By God, if I thought I had a twenty fifth cousin who was as white livered as you are, I would kill ligation was incurred. him and set him up in my barnyard to make sheep own in military style. So saying, he ordered a detail of six men and a Ser-

of paroling cowards

President Davis and Gen. Washington.

President Davis.

wise make against their insidious attacks. They know He was a "mere" American-not a British subject. The Herall publishes very interesting news from Port I cannot combat their insinuations, however injurious,

s brought here last night that Spiers, with direct cavalry, left the White House yesters thing was going on favorably, and navigation was closed of his case by Gen. Washington, the case of President We say to Davis, precisely. But we believe that even the Chartions" to become citizens, but never executed those in- with their iron roofed Merrimacs!

The Army in Virginia-How Fed.

The number of horses in this army, including cavalry, Now, we say to them : don't do it. artillery, quartermaster's department, and field and staff, is not far from 35,000. And this, notwithstanding the transportation, has been reduced to the lowest possible standard. To supply these animals with the usual rations of corn and hay, would require 7,500 bushels of the former, or 420,000 pounds of the latter per day.-The labor and expense of supplying so large a quantity of forage are necessarily very heavy. Fortunately for us, as well as the horses, neither army has occupied this part of the State since last November, and, consequentotherwise it would be impossible to subsist so many animals with our limited wagon and railway transportation, and at a time of so much scarcity as the present. You will not be surprised to hear, therefore, that the der, and only one-third the usual ration of corn. consider the leth, 18th, and 23.d. confissation of the property. Citizens not in military yet I have never seen them in better condition. It is created upon the city. The lowest upon penalty of being dealt with in a summary manner.

good as in this vicinity. Many of the farms have been pipes in a drain which Eastman had dug on the Gener. with the utmost nonchalance and said, "I don't care deserted, and much of the fencing destroyed, but it is the daily falled with people, including women. The following is an extract from the letter of the believed that the supply of grass, though not as abundwho go about free from danger. On Tues- New York Tribune's special correspondent, describing ant as in times of peace, is ample for our wants, should the edition, a thirteen inch shell the attempt of a portion of Gen. Grant's army to the army advance. The farmers are allowed ten cents a day for grazing of each horse, which would make the was nined. One of the enemy's gun boats. To the south of the fort, immediately in front, the total cost of grazing 35,000 borses, \$3,000 per day. 1 below the city. A number of transports, rills pits make a bend this way, so as to sweep with an look at look of grant good actes, 55,000 per day.

Nothing has been said about the supply of provisions for the troops, but you will see from the for going how vender steep hill, at that cordon of breastworks, con- difficult it would be to subsist such an army as this in trived with consummate ingenuity and labor, the heart one of the cotton States. Indeed, it could not be done has been using incendary shehs for three sinks within you. To the left, with its blood red bars in ordinary times, without a large increase in our transjust visible above the rifle pits, now flapping defiantly portation and full granaries elsewhere to draw from. In the breeze, now drooping to the flag staff, and almost No State in the Confideracy is so well prepared to suslost from view, is the ensign of treason. Beyond the tain a large army as Virginia. She produces a vast on of the 27th Louisiana. was seriously western hills, pointing peacefully heavenward, in strange amount of beef, mutton, wool, leather, wheat, hay coal Contrast with these warlike preparations, are the spires and iron, is fruitful and well watered, and grows the saturday, and says our loss was compar- of Vicksburg. All along the lines, above and below, best horses on the Western Hemisphere. But at least

> ravine. But just as they emerge into the open space will help to feed, clothe and move an army. No peobefore the fort, the rifle pits and bastion to the left, the works in front, and the sharpshooters from the right, relies upon other communities for the necessary articles was an old man over sixty years of age, and had never

BUZZARDS.-We saw a solitary buzzard yesterday, the sharp rattle of musketry and the crash of cannon. the first for a long time; he was steering Northwest. contact distinct provision be made for the For a moment, the advancing column staggers under A gentleman informs us that be saw one a few days this terrible ordeal. Then a f.w brave fellows rush formrespective of the date of issue. He ward, right up to the breastworks; hesitate a moment House, and after resting awhile, (he seemed to be very of the Virginia Legislature and Richmond on the edge of the moat, leap in and disappear, emerge much fatigued.) resumed his flight in the same direction. patractic their modes, as most unfortunate, a faithful to depreciate the currency. He is nearly blow could be stricken against repudiation of our currency, and that buliets on that proud but awful summit, gaze down at appearance, so far as our observation extended. What something within, then spring forward and disappear. has become of them we do not know, but we rather

Mobile Advertiser & Register. THE ASCOT RACES IN ENGLAND .- The Ascot races

ook place on the 5th inst. The London correspondent

and motionless. Along the hither side of the ravine, and suggests, in view of the action of the State, and suggests, in view of the action of the State and Confederate taxes be sustained and motionless. Along the hither side of the ravine, classes, while at Epsom an classes mingle in inextrication of one of their Generals, Butler-like, ordered the immand partially screened from musketry, our soldiers are ble confusion. The Queen never went to Epsom and classes mingle in inextrication of one of their Generals, Butler-like, ordered the immand and partially screened from the som, but always to Ascot. This year the som, but always to Ascot. The som partially screened from musketry, our soldiers are confusion. The occupance of the inextrication of the Epsom and classes, while at Epsom and classes mingle in inextrication. The confusion. The Queen never went to Epsom and confusion. The Queen never went to Epsom and classes, while at Epsom and cla the aid of a field glass moving backward and ferward among the men, with drawn sword, vainly attempting to get them up the fort to the support of their comrads. Here ard there they rush forward arross the exposed surface, one or two at a time. But the danger is too appalling to be faced even by the brave fellows that stemmed the works at Black River.

At last a regimental flag and the stere of the stere o North Carchas decided on yes- too appalling to be faced even by the brave fellows that institution. Mr. Naylor, the owner of the winning At last a regimental flag and the stars and stripes | Liverpool, to be distributed among the charitable instiare advanced and planted upon the edge of the parapet.

The dear old flag burns far in the van, like a beacon of distriss. We endeavored to cheer, but a heart sickness not often that a successful turiman is so liberal. Mr. the Confederates, when suddenly noticing a squad of comes ever us and stops the utterance. What we want Naylor, however, could well afford to be liberal, for the Yankee cavary coming up, he attempted to escape,

> THE TOOTHACHE. - An exchange gives the following "My dear friend," said H., "I can cure your toothache tion of it, comes forward to a position equidistant from in ten minutes." "How? how?" inquired I. "Do it in pity." "Instantly," said he. "Have you any "Yes." "Bring it and some common salt. While Lanerum is moving up it is plain that the enalum? emy is massing his force against us. Men can be seen ed them in equal quantities, then wet a small piece of rushing along behind the rifle pits toward the main cotton, causing the mixed powder to adhere, and placed works, both above and below. It is evident that an attack must be made elsewhere by way of diversion.—
>
> attack must be made elsewhere by way of diversion.—
>
> does not cure you I will forfeit my head. You may
>
> The

deep and the moles too high to be overcome.

Thus the day wore along; a day of gallant fighting against hopeless natural obstacles.

Thus the day wore along; a day of gallant fighting against hopeless natural obstacles.

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Thus the day wore along; a day of gallant fighting against hopeless natural obstacles.

President Lincoln has again made a "proclamation," and one as foolish as those that have gone before it .-He has now "proclaimed" that all of us, able bodied citizens, must rush forward to be drafted. Well, when we come, Abraham will hear from us! But the gist of iron olad Atlants, which Fingal, by Capt. Rodgers, of Abrahan's " proclamation " is to warn the large body the Weebawken, is a splendid affair, and the most imof men who have declared an intention of becoming citizens, but who have not given effect to their declaration, to quit the country within sixty-five days from the date of the "proclamation." or that they will be liable to be drafted. He says, farther, which is very true,

service that can be demanded of a native citizen of any

invitation, through our foreign consuls, to the men of

ment was abundant, and that, while aliens, to civil ob-

But we say to men of foreign birth, who have detheir lambs. I'll show you how I parole such pukes as clared an intention to become citizens, but have never Nahant. The Atlanta fired three of her heavy rifled that the stormed and stormed a feetly quiet. The Anburn pettifogger, Seward, who her 15-inch gun, throwing a solid shot of four hundred wrote Abe's "proclamation" for him, doesn't know and forty pounds; that first shot virtually decided the Cantwell, wite of Col. J. L. Cantwell, in the 24 year of geant—"good lasty fellows, with thick boots"—who law. The subject of Great Britain, or of France, or of action, for the terrible missile tore through her thick her age. paroled the recreant Federals to the west border of the any other foreign State, who, under happier auspices of iron plating, backed by twenty-four inches of solid timour country, may have declared an intention of becom- ber, as if it were stubble, and prostrated about forty and crowd came back highly pleased with Jenkins' mode ing an American citizen, but who, now, reconsiders that of her crew, some by splinters, but the most part by intention, needs do no more than notify the court be- the mere concussion, without being personally touch fore which he made his declaration that he has thought ed. better on the subject, and renounces his intention to be-At one time, during our first revolutionary war, there come an American citizen. By such netification, he by it, and though untouched, he could not get up for was a plan gotten up, by one of the officers of the remains an alien, with all the privileges of an alien.— ten minutes. The rext shot struck through one of the

> the general in-chief that have been brought against speak of "mere" citizens. In Fort Lafeyette, in 1861, we saw the irons taken this, but he acted like a true patriot, suppressed his in-

Huds in Assoult was made on Port Hudson on without disclosing secrets it is of the utmest importthe 14th first., by the Union troops, and they were again ance to conceal. But why should I expect to be ex- II. Seward-conservative Seward- is responsible, that empt from censure, the untailing lot of an elevated station? Merit and talents, which I cannot pretend to port, prisoners who proved themselves British subjects of dollars—of our money, not Confederate paper—and rival, have ever been subject to it. My heart tells me were released from irons, and shortly af cr set free, while the best been subject to it. Their plan was, after truntully be said of him, none knew him but to love him, it has been my unremitted aim to do the best, which it has been my unremitted aim to do the best, which it has been my unremitted aim to do the best, which is not become. American it has been my unremitted aim to do the best, which is not become. American is not become. American is not because they were or had become. American is not because they were or had become. American is not because they were or had become. American is not because they were or had become. American is not because they were or had become. American is not because they were or had become. often mistaken in my judgment of the means, and citizens! "Hail Columbia," the "Star-spangled Ban-of all the Southern parts, for they consider her a seamay, in many instances, deserve the imputation of per," and all that kind of thing, has a special charm for

The destructive operations of the rebel privateers in leston Mercury and Richmond Examiner have ceased tentions, not to be frightened—especially if they, by birth, were subjects of a moderately powerful Government. They are in no danger. As a matter of pre- injuries do not interfere with her active service. caution, it will be well to give notice of a revocation The army correspondent of the Savannah Republican of the purpose of becoming a citizen. But don't ske she has required constant watching, and might at any cajoling the foreign born into his selfish schemes, is to on other service to come here and destroy all our wood

Freeman's Journal.

Beast Butler bus a Fignt.

[From the Boston Courier.] We have received from the best authority the facts of the encounter at Lowell, alluded to in our paper of yesterday. We conceive it proper that they should be laid before the public, because very important consequences may be dependent upon the relations to the public of a man who might again be called to high command, and ly, the supply of grass, clover and timothy is abundant; who is put forward already in various quarters for eminent political station. We have several communications ted States. As soon as Capt. Harmony arrived on upon the subject, entering much more into detail than we board he received the sword of Capt. Webb, hauled propose to do; but we prefer to give the more impor- down the new Confederate flag which was flying at her tant parts of the narrative as we obtain it from the stern, and ran up our own victorious ensign. He then lips of the relator. As we learn the facts, they

follows: Mr. Russel, who is a mason in Lowell, was employed Mr. R. and ordered him to remove a large stone within the side of the drain, and some distance beneath the surface of the ground, saying it would interfere with the which had been prepared for his work by Eastman .-Thereupon, General Butler, with violent and profane language, ordered him to leave his premises. Mr. Russell told him he was employed by another person, and did not look to him for his pay, and should finish his work. General Butler kicked the section of the pipe into the drain, which Mr. Russell picked up, and placed again in its former position. Repeating the offensive language, General B., kicked the pipe over again, and as Mr. Russell was attempting to replace it, he received a violent blow in the face. We understand that subsequently, Gen. B. alleged this to have been accident; but that view of the case. Mr. Russell immediately jumped from the ditch, and as quickly Gen. B. was flat upon the ground, and Mr. Russell had him by the throat and held him there. General Butler, is alleged to have made no resittance; but after bolding him as long as he thought necessary, Mr. Russell, allowed him to rise and accompanied him a hundred or two hundred rods

out of the field. We learn that Mr. Russell told the General that he before been assailed in this way; that the General must remember that he was in Mussachusetts, and not in New Orleans, and that such conduct as his would not be tolerated on New England soil. He also told him it was no wonder that we were beaten by the rebels when such officers led our men; that, for his own part, he was the grandson of a revolutionary patriot, who was killed by the British in his own house, (at Lexington) and he himself and the other descendants of that man had been true to their Democratic principles. Reminding the General of his action at the Charleston Convention and of his political tergiversations in general, Mr. Russell then left him. We are not disposed to make any comments on this transaction. We give the facts as they were detailed to us; and, as, we are informed, the affair was witnessed by a number of persons.

YANKEE LIKE .- If the Yankees possess one mean and glaring trait, for they have no good ones, more than another, it is their utter ignoring of all civil and

vengeance was immediately hurled at the whole Confederate army and people. Not content with the mur-der of Glaze, he had arrested one hundred citizens of all ages and condition as a holocaust to be hereatter sacrificed to appease the manes of his brother, who tell in the performance of a disgraceful act .-From one end of the "old Union" to the shores of

shedding tears for poor Dwight, and, I ankee-1 ke, they tell their tale of wee to suit their own purpose, and perchance sympathy at cod-fish prices. Verily, there is nothing too mean for a Yank to get at or indulge his penchant.

The arrest and taking off of Dr. Luckett, is another

TERMS for the set sion of 20 weeks: Board, including washing, lights, fuel, &c., \$220.00. English Tuition, \$10.00; Music on the Piano, Harp or Guitar, \$30.00; Vecal Music, \$12.50; Gracian Painting, \$15.00; Aucient and Modern Languages, each \$1.2.50.

For further particulars apply to RICHARD STERLING, Principal. instance of the same nature. The Doctor had done nothing to cause such treatment, yet he was spotted, and is added to the many victims of Yankee mendacity

Capture of the Rebel Iron Clad Atlanta. Extract of a letter from an officer of Admiral Du-

pont's Squadron, to the National Intelligencer, dated Port Royal, Jone 19th :

foreign lands to come here, on the score that employ- Downs. She was first discovered approaching in the wards her gigantic opponent, closely followed by the pieces before the Weehawken opened upon her with

One of the Lieutenants told me he was struck down army, to supplant Gen. Washington, and give the chief We will guarantee to any such person Lis immunity by iron port-stoppers, knocking it into fragments, and command of our revolutionary forces to Gen. Gates. It was alleged that Washington was incompetent, too slow, &c., &c. The same charges were brought against that have been brought against the brought against that have been brought against the competent against the whole four on the floor of the pilot house. The fourth shot struck her on the knuckle, that is, where the iron warn us of a lite above—that this is not our only home.— Washington was deeply chagrined and mortified at off British subjects, who had been thus treated as felons case-mate joins at a sharp angle the iron plating of the side: and the fifth shot went through her smoke stack. dignation, and ate his griefs in silence. In a letter to ton. Seward bowed to the demand of the British Gov- Every shot struck her, the precision of fire being addignation, and ate his griefs in silence. In a letter to Mr. Laurens, the president of Congress, Gen. Washington wrote:

| Congress ankles of an bonest Irishman. We asked him bow it himself. After the fifth gun she bauled down the flag weary hearts, were not few-were drawn towards him by "My enemies take an ungenerous advantage of me. came that he was not liberated with the others, who and run up a white one. The whole thing, from the They know the delicacy of my situation, and that motives of policy deprive me of the defense I might other
were his shipmates? He responded: "Troth, it was firing of the first gun, was over in fifteen minutes, and which, as a golden chainlet, bound together each day of never were men so utterly confounded and surprised at his hie, coupsided with a touching and childlike faith of those

dies to witness the fight and certain victory. The Atlanta has cost the rebel government a million jurity, it is not reasonable to suppose he could have going cruiser. What infinite mischief has been saved the stern old Americans who were witnesses of that by her capture, to say nothing of its great moral effect by demonstrating the immense effectiveness of our moni-We say to aliens, who have "declared their intentions, and cowing the rebels in their future movements with humble faith on the merits of his Savior; the places

The machinery of the Atlanta is untouched, and

This vessel has been a perfect thorn in the flesh, for get as many as possible of them to leave the country. en vessels, not only storeships and transports, but also our wooden vessels of war, and great credit is due to her captors, for they handled their vessel with consummate skill, and the result is a cause of great and general congratulation throughout the squadron.

DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER.

The Port Royal correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, gives some particulars of the surrender : Upon seeing the white flag our men cheered me lustily, and Capt. Rodgers immediately despatched Capt. Harmony, of the Weehawken, in a small boat to the Atlanta to receive the commander's sword and take possession of her in the name of the Navy of the Uniwent forward and was ordering his men to cast anchor when Capt. Webb, exclaimed, "For God's sake, Captain, don't cast off these anchors, for we have a torpedo by a Mr. Eastman, the agent of Gen. Butle, to lay the underneath the bow." Capt. Harmony turned to him al's premises. The laying of the pipes was nearly completed, one only of the sections lying by the side of the trench. At this time General Butler, came toward [This is a Yankee lie of course.] To this Captain Webb readily assented, and calling some of his men, pulleys were attached to a large iron rod, plow. To this Mr. Russell objected, stating that it was his business to lay the pipes, and not to dig the drain, the end of this rod, which projected 30 feet beyond the bow. Capt. H. ordered his men carefully to remove the can from the torpedo and then fill it with water, in | order that the powder might be destroyed. This Beeswax, \$1 was done, and the torpedo, holding fifty pounds of powder, was raised aloft on this rod, and was secured at an angle of about forty-five degrees from the deck.

A remarkable circumstance in this affair is the fact that Capt. Wm. Webb, formerly a Lieutenant in our Navy, and commanding the Atlanta, is an old classmate of Capt. John Rodgers, who commands the Wechaw.

Cotton, 49 to 42. Cotton Yarn, \$5 to \$15 00 per bunch.—
Dried Fruit—Apples, 25 to 30 (Peaches, 35 to 40 per lb.—
Eggs 65 per dezen. Extract Logwood, \$4 to \$5 per lb.—
Flour, Super, \$33 to \$34 00 per bbl. Forage—Fodder, \$7 40 per hundred; Hay, \$4; Shucks, \$4. Flaxseed \$5 per bushel. Grain—Corn, \$5 50. Wheat, \$6 to \$5 to.

Of Capt. John Rodgers, who commands the Wechaw. der, was raised aloft on this rod, and was secured at an

of Capt. John Rodgers, who commands the Weehawken. Captain Harmony also found that the other offithese discoveries lent an additional zest to the vic-

NEW FIRM. O. S. BALDWIN & CO., (At the old stand of O. S. Baldwin ) Will continue the manufacture of CIVIC AND MILITARY CLOTHING

They will keep on hand a supply of MILITARY CAPS, and CITIZEN'S HATS of home manufacture and DIRECT IMPORTATION.

STYLES for FALL and WINTER. O. S. BALDWIN. 223-1t-40-1t

Sambo asks: "Why am de belubbed Dinah like de cloth dey make in Augusta? Cos she's an unbleached

JUST RECEIVED.

TINE BLACK GUNPOWDER TEAS. 100.000 GUN AND PISTQL CAPS. 420 LBS. RIFLE GUNPOWDER, 1500 LBS. OF SHOT, assorted,

FISH HOOKS, Rio Coffee, Shoe Thread, Shovels, Calf Skins, Sole Leather, Spurs, Matches, Lasts, Awis, Ecrews, Cotton and Wool Cards, &c., &c., at

JAMES WILSON'S.

Oil, Leather, Saddlery and Harness Establishment.

sand the lumber can be delivered here, or, it that is impossible, at what price it can be delivered on River side where receiving depot.

A. Quartermaster General in charge.

214-1w-39-1m.

C. W. STYRON. Capt. and A. Q. M. 221 2w & 40 2t June 27.

DORWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
GREENSBORO', N. C.
The fall Session of this Institution will commence on the the Pacific, the Federal press is writhing in agiony and shedding tears for poor Dwight, and, Yankee-l ke, they shedding tears for poor Dwight, and, Yankee-l ke, they are the serious of 20 weeks: Board, Including TERMS for the serious of 20 weeks in the serious of 20

June 25, 1863. and is added to the many victims of Yankee mendacity and brutality. We feel there is a better day ahead, and we will yet get even with these Vandals.—Ex Paper.

The Princess Alexandra—The female Turvey-drops in high society in London are criticising the design against a series and all persons indebted to pre-

> COYSTY. B. MERRITT, Executor. June 29th, 1863.

Oblinary.

Among the gallant, generous heroes, who have offered themselves upon the altar of Southern Independence and have nobly perished in the cause of Southern freedom is saddy yet gloriously enrolled the name of Captain Tromas Port Royal, June 19th:

The capture in Warsaw Sound of the Confederate iron clad Atlants, which Fingal, by Capt. Rodgers, of the Weebawken, is a splendid affair, and the most important naval capture of the war. She is the finest and most powerful vessel the Confederates ever had, and far more formidable than was the Merrimac, and the result of the action has proved the advantage and the rible efficiency of the 15-inch guns, and fully sustains the Department in the introduction of these guns, notwithstanding the great opposition to them.

The Atlanta came down with the most confident expectation of promptly capturing our iron clads—the Weehawken, Capt. Rodgers, and the Nabant, Captain Downs. She was first discovered approaching in the gray of the morning, when the Weehawken slipped her cable and stood down the sound, but soon turned towards her gigantic opponent, closely followed by the duty and as a sad yet grateful pleasure.

In this town, at 124 A. M., Sunday, 28th inst., K. T.

At the residence of Mr. John K. Currie, on the Plank Road, this (Monday) morning, at 3 o'clock, Mrs. EUNICE SHAW, of Florida, aged sbout 73 years. In this town, on Sunday morning, June 28th, of Typhoid

Fever, HENRY REANEY, aged 19 years, a member of the Washington Greys, of Washington, N. C.

Thus in the Spring time of life, dear Henry, with ambitious hopes of a brilliant future beaming in radiance on thy brow, thou hast left us—exchanged life's transient pleasures for the darkness of the tomo, and for a love-lit home above, to dwell forever with those loved ones who "Be ye also ready," is the sciemn admonition. We have laid thee in the dust, and will prepare to follow thee in the suining and sterling qualities of his dear young heart, and by the inexhaustible rund of goodness and gentleness

He was a "mere" American—not a British subject. A result as were ner cuncers. By confidence and brave nimsen, no never unotrusive, quiet and gentle, others; his manners were unotrusive, quiet and gentle, our courteons and kind to all; no stain whatever, blurred the tair ermine of his good name; not having attained his ma-jority, it is not reasonable to suppose he could have been known by any public act; his private life, however, chal-

endearments of home for the hardships and privations of camp, and nobly has he died from disease contracted while in the performance of his duty. With reverance and awe he regarded the solma relation he bore to the Author of us all, and in the closing scene of lite's fleeting hour, he leaned that knew him, will know him no more torever; that famhiar voice is hushed, and still the form we loved so well is eashroaded in the tomb, Oh, Lord, how inscrutible are thy will be at once added to this squadron, for her other ways. Beneath the green sod he has taken his final rest, but a fragrance shall forever cling around his memory, exhaled rom the clustering virtues that beautify his charac-

Thou art gone from us dear Henry, To him who loves the best. With God to dwell in Heaven And with the Saints to rest.

WILMINGTON MARKET, July, 1st., 1863. BEEF CATTLE .- Are in demand, and market poorly sup plied. Sell to butchers at 45 to 60 cents per lb. for fatted, as in quality.

A FRIEND.

Bacon.—Is in light supply, and but little coming in. In emand at \$1 to \$1 05 per lb., for hog round. EUTTER.—Sells at \$1 75 to \$2 per lb. BEESWAX .- \$1 25 per lb. CORN - Stock light, and fair demand. Sells at \$4 25 to \$4.50 per bushel, as in quantity.

CORN MEAL.—Sells from the granaries, in the small way.

at \$4 75 per bushel. Corron-45 to 50 cts. per lb. Fggs.-\$1 per dezen. FLOUR.—Very little on market. Sales in the small way

laring the week at \$38 to \$40 per bbl. for Superfine.

HIDES .- Green 60 cts., and Dry \$1 50 per lb. LARD. \$1 05 to \$1 10 per lb. LEATHER. Sole, \$4 to \$4 50, and Upper \$5 to \$5 50 per

MOLASSES.-New Orleans, \$8 50 to \$10 per gallon. POULTRY .- Chickens, \$1 to \$1 25; grown Fowls \$2 to

Potatoes.—Irish, \$6 to \$5 per bushel. Rice.—Clean, 20 cts. per lb. by the cask. Salt.—Sound made sells at \$10,50 to \$11 per bushel. EUGAR.—The market is almost bare. Retails at \$2 per

EHERTING .- Fayetteville factory, \$1 40 to \$1 50 per yard.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 29 .- Bacon, 90 to \$1. Lard, \$1. deef, 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail. Butter, \$1 50 to \$2 00. for retail, at \$3.75 to 4.50 per lb. Copperas, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Cotton, 40 to 42. Cotton Yarn, \$5 to \$15.00 per bunch. to \$6. Hides-Green, 75, dry, 1 50. Iron-Swedes, 75.-Leather-ole \$4 per lb., Upper \$4 50. Liquors-Corr statements upon the other side do not correspond with that view of the case. Mr. Russell immediately jumpthee that view of the case. Mr. Russell immediately jumpthee discoveries lost an additional rest to the view of the case. Mr. Russell immediately jumpthee discoveries lost an additional rest to the view of the case. Mr. Russell immediately jumpthee discoveries lost an additional rest to the view of the case. Mr. Russell immediately jumpthee discoveries lost an additional rest to the view of the case. Mr. Russell immediately jumpthee discoveries lost an additional rest to the view of the case. Mr. Russell immediately jumpthee discoveries lost an additional rest to the view of the case. Mr. Russell immediately jumpthee discoveries lost an additional rest to the view of the case. tation at \$1.50 per 10. Online, \$5 to \$1 per bushel. To tation—Irish, new, \$6 00 to \$8 00 per bushel. Rice 26 to 25. Sugar \$1.75 to \$2 at retail. Silt, \$12 50 to \$14 per bushel. Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb.; Toilet, \$1 60. Fayetteville Sheetings, 40 to 1 50. Spirits Turpentine 80 to 85 cts. per gallon. Tollow \$1.25 to 1 50. Wool, \$3

to \$4. MUSIC\_MUSIC. A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and popoular Music, A consisting of All Quiet Along the Potemac, Bonnie Blue Flag, Bird of Beauty, Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming, Do They Miss Mo At Home, Gen. Lee's Grand March, Gen. Jackson's do., Juanita, Keep Me Awake Mother, Lorena, Let Me Kies Him For His Mother, Mother County, Prayer, Officer's Funeral. Also, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Arrangemen's are making for a Full supply NEW STYLES for FALL and WINTER.

O. S. BALDWIN:

Mother, Lorena, Let Me Kiss Him For His Mother, mother lis The Battle Over, Earden's Prayer, Officer's Funeral, Paul Vane or Lorena's Reply, Rock Me To Sleep Mother, Strike For The South, Switzer's Farewell, The South, the Soldier's Grave, &c., &c. A complete assortment always on hand at

SMAW'S Book store. 29 Market Street.

> TO FARMERS AND QUARTERMASTERS. ASSISTANT QARTERMASTER GEN'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Va., 13th June, 1863. TAX IN KIND.

TAX IN KIND.

INUE FOILOWING is the system adopted for the collection of the tax in kind:

An officer of the Quartermaster General's Department is assigned to the special charge of the subject. A controlling Quartermaster, with the rank of Hajor, is assigned to each State, and a Post Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, to each Congressional District, where it is practicable to collect the tenth. cable to collect the tenth.

Each Congressional District will be subdivided, by the

Each Congressional District will be subdivided, by the Post Quartermoster in charge of it into sections, for the convenient delivery by the tax-payer of his quota of produce, and agents will be appointed by that officer to take charge of the depots to be established in each section. Before these depots can be established, or the assessments required under the law be made, the crops of small grain hay and the clip of wool for the present year will nave been secured.

To relieve farmers from the risk and inconvenience of storing the Government portion, as well as to obtain immediate supplies for the use of the army, the Department authorizes and requests farmers residing near posts where

ten days after the publication of this notice, they will be published as deserters, and treated accordingly.

C. W. McGLAMMY, Jr., lst Lieut. Com'dg Co. A., 3d Reg't N. C. Cavalav.

June 23, 1563.

QUARTERMANTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Wilmington, N. C., June 27th, 1863.

I DESIRE to purchase for the Government from fifty to one hundred thousand feet of lumber of various sizes.

Owners of Bteam Saw Mills living up on the River will please state by letter to this office, at what price per thousand the lumber can be delivered here, or, if that is impossable, at what price it can be delivered on River side where

June 19, 1863.

Executive Department, N. C., ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA)
RALEIGH, June 17, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA will immediately assemble their respective Regiments and enroll all able-bodied free white men and apprentices, residents of this State, who shall be of the age of eighteen

residents of this State, who shall be of the age of eighteen and under forty years—not liable to or who have heretofore been exempted from the conscript act, and all between the ages of forty and forty-five years.

II. They will specify in said enrollment, what persons II. They will specify in said enrollment, what persons claim exemption from militia service, under the laws, and will note opposite the name of every such person the ground upon which such exemption is claimed.

III. As soon as completed, the Muster Rolls are required to be forwarded to this office.

to be forwarded to this office. By order of Gov. VANCE: DAN'L G. FOWLE, Adjutant General. 215-1w-39-2w

Raleigh, June 19, 1863.

40-4t

GOOD HANDS to work on Masonboro' Sound. Ap-ly to ELLIS & MITCHELL. 224-19

COVERDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1863. GENREAL LEE'S movements are enveloped in mystery alike to cursel was and to the enemy. That he is bound to strike, or attem pt to strike an important blow seems evident, and we think he will succeed. That blow will not be weakened or diverted by any such weakness as would congist in a division or dispersion of any important portion of his treops for the purpose of committing raids in Pennsylvania or elsewhere. The great ends of the campaign will be kept steadily in view, and LEE has with him a most magnificent army. It may not be called "the best army on the Planet," but it has shown that with less than half its force it can whip the army vauntingly so termed.

Meanwhile, and in order to create a diversion, Dix has been serding up some gunboats and some transports with Gov. Vance will be certain to get them. Wonderful risdiction has power to issue the writ of Habers Corpus intentry and artillery, who have made their appearance at indeed! That they can owe the same services to two cum causa, which is the great writ of right for the pro-York) -- and also at some point on the James River. This will not have the desired effect of drawing a man or a to the other, and to comply with the demands of the son, 172; 3 Bar Abr., title Habeas Corpus notes. It gun from Lun. His machine has been set in motion and former scleuced those of the latter; but not so in these war arises from the obligations of the King to protect all of the operation will be carried through at all hazards, and times, although Gov. Vance is waring with President his subjects in the enjoyments of their right of personal Richmond be defended at the same time. There will be no

Whatever our suspense may be, or however great it may he, it cannot last long. Great events must come, and that quickly. Of General LEE's army we are not prepared to speak, but if we said its effective force was double that would be within the mark. The enemy think he has one sand, or will have that many men, and the ber of such men, under such a commander, to scatter any

can easi; hold them in check.

We see it stated upon what appears to be good authority the Yazoo) with other important points ;-that reinforcements are passed over every night from Smith's army to JOHNSION, and, what is even more important, that supplies nto Vicksburg across the river. If this be

peaches this morning just received by HARRY WEBB from hard near Sumter. S. C. They are the first on this season. We believe Mr. WEEB will act as the Doctor's agent this season. We tried a few and a while. There has been too much rain lately.

continum Mr. Weer a couple of ears of green corn as a medimen. We should think the supply of that

a Sectional importingating asks after Joseph innander of the Army of the Potomac, no longer known as highling Joseph. While Lex is advancing upon a vital point of Lincolndom. While the archives are getting ready to more. While Arraham Lincoln's Scotch n and long chek are being ventiliated, where is HOOKER? LELLAN partially did at Sharpaburg.

to Washington to asa t in the defence of that place, so that

three o'clock yesterday afternoon, consequently we are act of Congress, May 8th, 1792, U.S. Digest, 1 Kent's, without any despatches. We suppose the storms or the com. 262-266. Now as President Davis is the comraits are responsible for this suspension of intercourse.

additional, of importance. We see that one part of the President Davis', and a discharge from the latter should claration by the Legis'ature of the fact that both the and the Court decide that it has not jurisdiction, beon its, certainly until the present campaign is As the point to which things have now reached they cannot long remain stat. chary. Events must go on with accel-

I stands, and that is all we can say. Our people seem to be busy out West. The hot weather seems to be their clement. Perhaps some more despatches may come in this merning yet .- Imily Journal, 26th ..

grown that he went so far as to say that in the matter of flick and mai'k, he preferred the flies in one glass and the milk in another, so that he might mix them to suit himself. The carriers of the mail matter, to wit, the railroad and postoffice authorities seem to regard mails from the North and the South as tiring to be kept apart and supplied in separate tumblers like flies and milk, for they hardly ever come together. One day we have two Northern mails and no Southern mail, and the next day we have two Southern that those engaging in the enterprise (beside the feeling mail- and no Northern mail. "Ah don't mingle!" We won't of patriotic pride ever found in the hearts of those serv-

TEB Continuous Relie remarks upon the extensive and universal influence the slang of the time has wrought upon of value of those destroyed, with \$25 a head for all Habeas Corpus cum causa, to bring any citizen alleged the popular mind and tongue, and gives the following illus- prisoners captured, which is allowed to the ship as to be wrongfully imprisoned or restrained of his liberty

to heaven, when he died?"

Alother .- "Yes, my son, why do you ask!" Lrehm, -" July for General Mitchell !"

IT is probable that a grand collision in Maryland can hardly be pestponed beyond the second week in July, and | must prove attractive. it may come off during the first. LEE and HOOKER are marching for dear life, and the latter must strike a blow sirel. If he don't and LEE's columns sweep round him and it both he is a gone man and his army with stronger now than he was last time. HOCKER is weaker than McClellan was. The situation is an ex-

a: Will you please inform your many readers if the bills drawing 7 30:100, or the two cents a day baded in the call of the Treasurer to be carried or belong the 1st of August, or are they looked upon That issue gives great satisfaction, and I should regret

ned in unless its place can be supplied as well by some other issue which now answers the holders as da, stocks or money, making it very comfortable to the When an inducement sufficient has offered for him , he calculates the interest to the moment of However, I hope all will readily respond without croaking or grumbling to the call of the Treasurer. Yours, ENQUIRE [They are included in the call, and rightly so.] ENQUIRER.

The above appears in the Richmond Examiner of the 74th instant; and, with the reply of the Examiner may create thessiness. The Examiner is mistaken. These notes are not included in the call. The 15th section of the Regmlations of the Treasury Department, established for carrying into effect the act of Congress, approved 23rd March, 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the funding and fur. ther issue of Treasury Notes," reads thus :-

15. Treasury notes bearing interest are not exchangeable for bonds or stocks, being deemed already funded.

ated by Nostrademus in his " Centuries," which says that when St. George shall crucify the Lord, when St. Mark shall raise Him, and St. John shall as-Eist at His ascension, the end of the world shall come. In the year 1866, it will happen that Good Friday shall fall on St. George's day, Easter Sunday on St. Mark's day, and Holy Thursday, or Ascension day, will also he the Feast of St. John the Baptist.

For the Journal.

law, is preserved; for Blackstone bas truly said that the it rests his official existence. Thus an order has lately s not aware of any law exempting from militia duty opinion that the Court bas jurisdiction. those that have put substitutes in the Confederate army,\* and it is now said toat Gov. Vance is going to draft

who hired substitutes under forty-five years of age.) - to the condition of any of his subjects. As this duty And for what? Just merely to jump out of the fry- of the King in regard to any of his subjects confers on ing pan into the fire; to be drafted again by Governor every Court of Record of superior jurisdiction the pow-Vance, when President Davis calls on him for more er to issue the writ as incident to its existence, it folshall hold more than one office of honor or profit regard to its citizens must confer a like power on all of of the expeditionary column of last year, we think we at one time, why then should any one be forced to occupy two positions at the same time, where there is dent to their existence; for surely, under our Constituhonor, but no profit—one by proxy, the other personal- tion and Bill of Rights, in which is reiterated the great enemy is mearer right than usual. He has a sufficient num- ly. Adj't Gen. Fowle says, that as the legislature did principle of Magna Charta, "every free man restrained not enumerate those in the exemption bill that have put of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the number of Lincoln's troops that can be massed under such substitutes in the Confederate army, he must therefore lawfulness thereof and to remove the same if unlawful, Dix called possibly send up from Fortress Monroe any.

| Commander as Joe Hooker. | take it that the legislature intended that they should perpend such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed "\_\_\_ | the Supreme Court could not otherwise be fulfilled, and no objection to it could be suggested. It follows that they should perpend of course be drafted or con- The personal liberty of our citizens must be equally as no objection to it could be suggested. thing like twenty thousand men, and that force can never ecripted again but for State service. Curious con well protected and secured as the personal liberty of reach Rielanond, although they have pickets within twenty struction! Now, as they were already exempt under the subjects of the King of England. miles of the city, which is too near. Ten thousand men the national militia law—the Conscription Act—and as they were not specially enumerated among those liathat the West bank of the Mississippi swarms with Confede. more in accordance with reason (and one Lord Coke rate troops, who hold Milliken's Bend (above the mouth of says that the law is the perfection of reason) to have come to a different conclusion; for the legislature, when considering the clebrated ten regiment bill, who were to be strictly North Carolina troops, amendments were offered embracing them within the draft, and were voted we and can hold Millikan's Bend we can cut off down; and in construing statutes, we take the constructhey were liable to perform militia duty such needless bibited it from so doing, such prohibition would have by remissioneements from General Smith General amendments would not have been offered and such acts; army keeps growing in Grant's rear, are penal statutes, and therefore must be construm mander will soon be in a most unenviable strictly. And moreover, the militia law act of 1860-'61 contien in sied- a position from which extrication will 68 section, which is unrepealed, as it does not come in and it act impossible. But in this long chain of conflict with the bill of the last Legislature, says that the may fall - the chances are that some link whenever the Governor shall receive a requisition from Grant make his escape with severe but far the President for troops, or whenever the public safety shall r quire it, he may order a draft and any militia-man so drafted, who shall turnish a substituete shall be ex-THE PRASON. -- We saw some boxes of fine cused from going mio actual service. So the law-makers, make no distinction between Stote service and the Confederate Army, for the militia-man is excused in

either case from going into actual service. And there is a plain principle of law, that whenever a right attaches, on account of a consideration, no power can divest it, and certainly whenever a militia-man, and we are all militia, whether in the army or not, who are within the prescribed age, for we bave no standing army, furnishes a substitute or pays five hundred dollars to the Confederate Government, which is required of the Quakers, &c., (is it not curious that Adjutant General Fowle did not something about these non combatants in his order, for they are not enumerated in the exemption bill of the Legislature.) a right attaches and the law says vested rights cannot be destroyed. But the Confederate army seems to be the great bugbear with Adjutant General Fowle, as if there was any other army, while in fact our military forces are but the militia of the several States, called into actual service during the war, directly by the President, as in the case of conscription, or indirectly for an areach upon East Tennessee, has been recalled as when he makes a requisition upon his agents, the Governors of the States, which will be plainly seen by he following authorities, to wit : Militia, Military service. The soldiery of a country, as distinguished from the standing military force, consisting of the able The wires have been down both North and South since | bodied male inhabitants of a prescribed age, &c., &c., mander and chief of the army and navy, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual ser- term time to issue the Writ, and the intention was to of the advance in the direction of Western Mary satisfy the demands of the former, and work a complete Supreme and the Superior Courts had power to issue cause the ser efactors as there used is in effect an action

"See Order in Weekly Journal, 4th inst. †See Fayetteville Observer and Baleigh Progress.

"DOUBLE PORTION."

For the Journal. The Volunteer Navy. Does not the excitement caused recently by two of

our ships on the Abolition coast, and the terror their gallant deeds seem to have produced in the hearts of the dwellers in sea coast towns indicate that a vulnerable spot in the Yankee national body, is receiving a possess it. serious wound? England boas ed of her "Wooden Walls," and surrounding her rock bound coast with those walls, bid defiance to Europe, but our enemics have defied us affoat, only because we had no ships, with by the Act establishing the Court. Rev. Code, chapwhich to contest their right to the ocean.

Semmes, Massitt, and a few other gallant spirits bave shown what can be done by brave seamen affoat, for still in defiance of the boasted Abolition Marine supeiority, our flag proudly fleats over those true hearts so worthy to defend it.

Congress, during the last session, passed a bill to provide for a "Volunteer Navy," giving to those will shall also have power to issue writs of Certiorari, scire ing to aid their country on the ocean an opportunity facias, Habeus Corpus, Mandamus, and all other writs to carry out their desires.

At the same time the provisions of the Bill are such ing their country) will receive a liberal pecuniary reward for their efforts-90 per centum of the value of diction, for instance, ad testificandum-to bring a man prizes sent into a Confederate port, and 25 per centum out of jail to be a witness; and the great Writ of Right, prize money by the Bill, will remunerate the owner before the Court with the cause of his arrest and deten-Training Ma, dis General Mitchell, the astronomer go much more than running the blockade, and the risk is tion, that the matter may be inquired of and the party much less. The officers and crew have all the advant- set at liberty if imprisoned against law. This proceed age of being in the regular Navy, such as being prompt- ing is original and in nowise connected with or depend- known to the initiated, of preserving them, as well as ly exchanged if captured, whilst the reward of prize ent on any other matter over which the Court has ju- the ships abroad, so that besides present gains, large money is more liberal and the chances for promotion risdiction. are greater-being dependent on skill and daring rather than a good digestion. To dashing seamen this service

Each victory gained by our army in Virginia adds have on every battle field been conspicuous for gallant cessary for the exercise of its jurisdiction" show that either capturing or destroying his ships, or compelling there is just enough danger to make it exciting-or in tions are urged in reply: In strict grammatical conciting one to all concerned. It is of deep and painful in. the army, would eagerly avail himself of a chance to struction, the restrictive words "which may be proper the brave and the patriotic, and we sincerely hope milserve where glory and prize money could be won. Can not Wilmington set the example and place

squadron for the C. S. Volunteer Navy? TEXAS.

The Invasion of Yankeedom. We append Lincoln's Proclamation calling for vol

unteers to repel invasion: Whereas, the armed insurrectionary combinations existing in the several of the States are threatening to make inroads into the States of Maryland, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, requiring immediately an additional military force for the service of the United States:

Now, therefore, J. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into active service, do hereby call into the service of the United States one hundred tronsand mitia from the States following, namely: From the State of Maryland 10,000.

From the State of Pennsylvania 50,000. From the State of Ohio \$0,000.

From the State of West Virginia 10,000. To be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith, and to serve for the period of six months from the date of such muster is to said service unless sooner discharged. To be mustered in as infantry, artillery and cavalry, in the proportions which will be made known through the War Department, which Department will also designate the several places of rendezvous. These militia to be cr-AN IMPORTANT EVENT TO HAPPEN THREE YEARS
HENCE.—The date of the end of the world is satisfactorily fixed for the year 1866. There is an ancient prediction repeated by North States aforesaid will be respectively credited under the enrollment act for the militia service rendered under this proclamation.

> hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affix-Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United

States the eighty-seventh.
(Signed)
By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLM. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Opinion of Chief Justice Pearson In the Supreme Court of N. C., on the Jurisdiction

ed in accordance with the Constitution, the chart of give their opinions and their reasons for them pro or our liberties, and, if it be necessary, to scrutinize the acts of their officials, without its being considered treasonable or disloyal, for it is as much to their interest should original original prisections and indictments should original constraints was seen to be impracticable for the Supreme Court to was seen to be impracticable for the Supreme Court to exercise original jurisdiction. Hence it was deemed expedient, that all actions and indictments should original constraints was seen to be impracticable for the Supreme Court to exercise original jurisdiction. Hence it was deemed expedient, that all actions and indictments should original constraints. as ours to see that constitutional liberty regulated by of any restraint put on the liberty of a citizen. We inste in the lower Courts, where the facts can be found have been tay ned with the opinions of Messrs. Moore so as to present to the Supreme Court only questions of law, is preserved; for Diacastone use truly said that the law is the greatest inheritance the King hath—for upon and Wins on in layer of the jurisdiction, and of Mr. law by way of appeal. In suits in equity, where, all Strong against it, and the subject has been fully dis been issued by Adjutant General Fowle, saying that he cussed. After giving it due consideration, we are of

This conclusion is put on two grounds : 1st. The Court has jurisdiction by common haw then for six months, upon a requisition from President The laws of our State rest for a foundation upon the com-Davis. So they will, unfortunately, fere badly any mon law of England It is an admitted principle of the way, for if they escape the clutches of President Davis, common-law, that every Court of record of superior ju been considered that one government was subordinate an incident to every Superior Court of Record." 3 Wil-Davis about a class of those very individuals, (those liberty, and for the purpose to require by his Courts in-Our Constitution says that no person lows that the duty of the State of North Carolica in

Our Constitution vests the legislative power in General Assembly, the Executive power in a Governor, ble to perform militia duty, would it not have been and the Surreme Sadicial power in a Supreme Court; so that the establishment of a Supreme Court, without any words to that effect, necessarily and as an incident to its existence by force of the Bill of Rights, of the Constitution and the principles of the common law, invests it with power to inquire by means of this great Writ of Right in o the lawfulness of any restraint upon the liberty of a free man, and if, in establishing a Supreme Court, the Legislature had in express terms GRANT'S Supplies. If we can throw supplies into Vicksburg tion of the law maker—and had it been thought that denied the Court the power to issue this Writ and pro-

> been void and of to effect. Our conclusion that the Supreme Court has power to provisions of the Habers Corpus Act, Rev. Code, Chap. 55. It is taken from two English Statutes 31 Charles II and 56 Geo. 111 . We have seen that all of the Superior Courts of England had power by the common law to issue the Writ, but the Courts could only act in term time, and a free man might be unlawfully imprisoned in vacation time, so the remedy would be delayed, and to provide the means of speedy inquiry into the cause of imprisonment, it is enacted by 31 Chas. II, that every Judge of all the Courts of superior jurisdiction, on the application of any person imprisoned upon a crimical charge, (unless after conviction.) shall in the vacation time, under a penalty of five hundred pounds, grant a Writ of Habeas Corpus, returnable without delay, and by 56 Geo. III it is enacted, that all of the Judges shall, in the vacation time, under a like penalty, in the same manner grant the Writ on the application of any person imprisoned or restrained of other cause, had a right during the sitting of the the cause of his being imprisoned or restrained of his ginal and partly appellate.

liberty inquired into without delay. power to, but requires, under a penalty of twenty-five conclusion, that by its true construction it would conbeas Corpus on the application of any person imprison- be construct in reference to the limited power of Con- not a loss of over forty killed and wounded. ed on a criminal charge or otherwise restrained of his gress. Our act, on the contrary, is to be construed in liberty.

It is manifest that this act pre-supposes that both in this view the Opinion of Judge Marshall strongly the Supreme and the Superior Courts had power in supports the conclusion to which we have arrived. Ontrel Poursylvania, has been effected in the de-climportant portions of the Baltimore and Ohio if Governor Vance will show why he blows hot, and Legislature intended to give to a single Judge in vacawal a will render that work nacless to the enemy then cold about these discharged militia men, then for tion a power which the Court did not possess in term plainty distinguishable. The Haleas Corpus cum causa time, and we can only account for the fact that while is totally distinct in its nature from any action at law, giving this power to the Judges in vacation, the Lex- or proceeding in the nature of an action, or suit in equiislature did not in express words confer a like power on ty, or indictment, and is put us on grounds peculiar to rel Rhodes at Hagerstown, and Longstreet on the the Courts, upon the ground that it was taken for granted that our Courts, like those in England, already had the power; lor under the unrestricted Legislative power, but it was its duty by the Constitution and Bill and Superior Courts, if the Courts did not already

> 2d. Suppose for the sake of argument it was necessary that the power should be conferred on the Supreme Court by statute, we are of opinion t at it is conferred ter 33, sec. 6. It is in those words: "The Courts shall have power to hear and determine all questions of law brought before it by appeal or otherwise from a Superior Court of Law, and to bear and determine all cases in equity brought before it by appeal or removal from a Court of Equity, and shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction in repealing letters patent, and which may be proper and necessary for the exercise of its jurisdiction and agreeable to the principles and usages of law."

There are several kinds of writs of Habeas Cornus inferior ones to enable the Court to exercise its juris-

The question is: Does the Act restrict the power of the Court to Writs of the inferior sort, or does it con-

fer power to issue the great Writ of Right? In support of the first construction, it is urged that to the glory of the old North State, for her brave sons the words "all other writs which may be proper and ne- his commerce, the second in the world, from the ocean, ry. Her sailors new can have an opportunity to rival the writs before specified were intended to be of the him to keep them rotting in port, which will be as harthe heroic deeds of her soldiers. Many a true hearted Southern sailor, now running the blockade, in which power to write of the inferior sort. Several considers. "toad under a harrow." and necessary for the exercise of its jurisdiction" refer lions of capital will be raised here in Richmond - nay, to the last antecedent "all other writs," so as to make more—that every county and considerable town may affoat, under the command of determined men, a the true reading (supplying the slipsis,) "and shall also associate their capital and send a ship to sea. Let have power to issue all other writs which may be proper each individual in each community put in his mite so and necessary for the exercise of its jurisdiction." This as to know and feel the joy of being instrumental in further reply is made: If the intention was merely to dealing destruction to the dearest interests of the foc. give power to issue the inferior writs necessary to the exercise of its jurisdiction, (which power every Court from Northern papers, of the injuries to Yankee comin fact has, by implification,) it was sufficient to say, mecre by our men-of-war already at sea and imagine presence of an invading army.

"and the Court may issue all such writs as may be nether devastation that can be wrought by the swarms we cessary for the exercise of its jurisdiction." Instead of may set affoat under this most opportune and well conthis simple clause immediately following the grant of sidered "Act to establish a Volunteer Navy." original jurisdiction to repeal letters patent comes this formal announcement : "and shall also have power to issue write of certiorari, scire facias, Hubeas Corpus, Mandamus." Why this formal announcement of a substantive grant of power? And why are there four writs eral Johnston and General Pemberton. The latter was particularly named, if the object was merely to authorize the Court to issue the interior sort of Writs?

In questions of this kind, the Court is not confined its aid considerations of a more comprehensive nature, and if due weight is given to the power of the Legislature—its duty—the object in view and the nature of the subject—the conclusion is irresistible, that it was the intention to give the Court power to issue the great

" Writ of Right." The power of the Legislature in respect to the In testimony whereof I have herewith hereunto set my risdiction it was about to confer on the Supreme Court | tuons test" advocated by a Georgia contemporary : then to be established, was unlimited—it had the same

power to confer original as appellate jurisdiction.

It was the duty of the Legislature under the Bill of Bights and the Constitution to provide in the most so belp you God. ample manner for the protection of the iliberty of "all free men." The object in establishing a Supreme The executes of our youth are drafts upon our old age, Court was to provide the Tribunal best calculated to payable with interest about thirty years after date.

secure uniformity and correctness of decision in respect to all questions involving "rights of persons" and MESSES. EDITORS:—In times like these, it is well of that Court in cases of Habeas Corpus.

At the beginning of the term, the Judges requested complished by a Court composed of three Judges.—

From the nature of the subject, in actions at lay and

though the facts are sometimes complicated, the mode of trial is by the Court, it was deemed expedient that the proceedings should originate below and then be brought up by appeal or removal after being set for hearing. So in respect to these remedies only appellate inrisdiction is conferred.

There remained a fourth distinct and important subject of jurisdiction, to wit : the writ of Habeas Corpus cum causa. From its nature no complicated state of facts can be presented, so that consideration presented the White House on the Pamunkey—(main branch of the sovereigns, or serve two masters, while it has always tection of the liberties of the citizen. This "power is Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts had power to issue such wri s and decide upon the lawfulness of the impressment, in order to prevent conflict of decision and utter confusion and chaos, and to give uniformity and correctness to d cisions involving the liberry of the citizen, the necessity of conferring original jurisdiction on the Supreme Court to issue the writ and decide on the right was patent : and, if the Statute in question does not conter the power, no reason can be assigned for the omission; unless it was the opinion of the Legislature that the power would attach to the Court as soon as it was established as an incident of its existence, upon the principles of the Common law and Bill of Rights.

The Legislature had full power. It was its dutythere was a patent necessity—the object in establishing the Supreme Court could not otherwise be fulfilled, and the Court has the power, either on the ground that the Statute confers it, or the ommission to do so is a legislative declaration that the Court possesses the power as incident to its existence.

On the able argument with which we have been vored by Mr. Stong, he called attention to the fact that the act of Congress, 1789, establishing the Supreme Court of the United States, used nearly the same language as the act of the Legislature establishing the apreme Court of this State, and that in the construction of the act of Congress, the Supreme Court of the United States have decided that'the Court cannot issue the writ of Habeas Co pus cum causa except where the writ is incident to an appellate jurisdiction

That is true, and it seems to account for the general impression which has prevailed in this State against cations have been made to the Judges for writs of issue the Writ is confirmed by a consideration of the Habeas Corpus, during the last few months, has directed attention to this subject, and a closer and more serious invest gation than the subject had before received results in the conclusion that the Court has the power, and that the erroneous impression which had prevail d is to be ascribed to the circumstance that due weight had not been given to the difference between the two Courts in regard to the sources from which jurisdiction may be derived. The Supreme Court of the United States can derive no jurisdiction from the principles of the common law. Its jurisdiction must rest solely on acts of Congress, and the power of Congress to confer jurisdiction rests on the constitution of the United States. It can have no power except that which is conferred by the constitution, and by it the power to appellate jurisdiction, except in cases affecting embasdors, &c. Art. 3. sec. 2

criminal charge or restrained of his liberty for any power of the Legislature to confer jurisdiction is unlim, ited, and there is no reason why it should not, if deemed Courts, by application to the Court, and during the va- expedient, have established a Supreme Court with full cation by application to any one of the Judges, to have original in isdiction, or one with jurisdiction partly ori-

reference to the unlimited power of the Legislature, and

Mr. Strong also cited the case of Jones vs. McLaur-

Cur conclusion is, that the Court has power to issue writs of Hobeas Corpus, returnable to the Court, and power of the General Assembly, it not only had the thereupon to inquire of and decide on the lawfulness of and restraint put on the liberty of a citizen. This of Rights to confer this power on both the Supreme opinion does not affect the question of the jurisdiction of the form to add the Supreme of a State Court where the arrest is justified on the authority, or by color, of an act of the Congress of the Confiderate States. That question may be the subject of fature consideration.

R. M. PEARSON.

The Volunteer Navy. We with pleasure call attention to the advertisement of the "Virginia Volunteer Navy Company," that their books are opened at the Banking House of R.

H. Maury & Co, for subscription. We are glad to see the response to the Volunteer Navy scheme by the leading capitalists of the city.—
the U. S. frigate Vermont, and at the date of the letters,
Now, and in this enterprise, is the best opportunity June 20th, expected to leave for Philadelphia it the James that has occurred since the war begun for capital to
that has occurred since the war begun for capital to
the letters speaks of their treatment as being very kind. my; and the names who lead berein show that high patriotism and great gain are conjoined and consistent .--Where such houses as Dunlop, Morcure & Co., Joseph R. Anderson & Co., Bacon & Baskervill, Purcell Ladd & Co., R. Maury & Co., &c., lead, all capitalists, large and small, may unhesitatingly follow, assured of the excellence of the aim and the feasibility of the endeavor. The plan of operations, as unfolded to us, must pay. To speak of nothing else, it strikes us that if goods bought abroad and run through the blockade be very profitable, those captured and brought in must be much more so. Besides there are many modes, wealth, as well as the nucleus of a much needed mercantile marine, can be seen looming up in the future.

As to the patriotic motive, it is in this warfare that we strike the enemy in his most feeling parts, where he party. can neither parry nor return the blow. We can sweep

The enterprise commends itself to the adventurous.

VICKSBURG .- A gentleman who arrived here vesterday from General Johnston's headquarters at Canton, Miss., represents the most perfect accord between Genin no hurry for General Johnston to move forward, but preferred that Grant should remain where he is and continne his ineffectual assaults. When the proper time umphs of the war. General Pemberton has provisions for full rations for two months, and with proper economy can be made to last three months.

Charleston Coarter.

The "Countryman" gives the following as the You do solemnly swear that you have never perjured yourself, never committed adultery, never stole anything, never told a lie, and never played the demagogue,

THE CAPTURE OF WINCHESTER. FULL AND GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE VICTORIOUS

> ASSAULT. WINCERSTER, VA., June 17, 1863.

As the readers of the Wbig may feel some interest in the news from this place, we will attempt, although prostrated upon a bed of sickness, to give the latest and most correct news : On Saturday morning last, the hearts of our oppress

ed and down trodden people were made joyous by the sound of Southern cannon as it came booming upon their astonished ears; gradually it advanced nearer and nearer, driving the accursed fiends, who for months back have been holding high carnival in our midst .-By one P. M., our skirmishers could be seen advancing from point to point, the Yankers falling back as their maeters advanced; by night the Yankees had been driven in on all sides, and we then felt certain that our deliverers had come in sufficient force, and that the own was indeed invested on all sides. On Sunday morning (always the day of our deliveronce, this being the third time,) the firing commenced

bright and early between the skirmishers upon the edge of town, the Yankees making free use of their ar tillery, whilst we were unable to repay in kind for lear of destroying the town. The firing upon our side was very slow up to 4 P. M., as we rightly conjectured in order to gain time to secure certain positions to the North of the town; thus effectually cutting off all chance of escape. Just at this time our artiflery, the Baltimore Battery, advanced and took position on the high hill West and South of town .-From this position they commenced shelling the first line of fortifications North of town, then filled with Yankers, who had fled there for safety. They were soon shelled out of this slaughter pen, when they fled to the great, and, as the Yankees said, "impregnable fortification," a quarter of a mile further, on the same range of hills North of town; but they had only es caped from the pan to the fire, for now commenced the most terrific cannonading we, at least, ever heard .-Early had secured his position to the North and West, and the concentrated fire of all was directed to the entire mob of Yankies, all now collected in the space of four acres, with no protection from the bursting shells, as they dropped thick and fast amongst them. This was kept up until night, dark night, closed the glorious

Just here we must say that it never was our fortune to see a bettery so skillully handled as the Baltimore Battery; from first to last it maintained its position, receiving the fire of the siege guns urdismayed, and iron bridge was knocked to pieces. This is the great seeding back from its magnificent guns shell after shell, that was landed in the very heart of the fort. All honor to this glorious battery. We do not write this to praise a friend, because we do not know one member of the company, but having witnessed their beroism in receiving the enemy's fire, and the skill with which they sent the r death-dealing missiles, we feel that it is due

On Monday morning, at day-dawn, a beavy infantry fire was heard just North of town. We soon found the fortifications had all been abandoned, and the Abolitionists were striving to make their escape; but it was no go; almost the entire command was captured mers, have arrived here. and brought back and placed in the fortifications, where they now are. But, sad to say, Milroy the brute, made good his escape, with a small body guard, leaving some hours in advance of his men. To tell of the many outrages of this vulgar, brutish, thieving devil, would fill a book, so I will not attempt it, at least in this communication. From the best information es'ablish a Supreme Court is restricted to a court of I could get the Yankees had about five thousand infantry here (eleven regiments.) all of whom were captured, with all of their trains (some two hundred The very reverse of all this is the case in respect to and fifty wagons) beside all of their small arms, artilhis liberty for any cause other than a criminal charge. the Supreme Court of the State. It may derive juris- lery, ammunition and commissary stores. The amount So in England any person, whether imprisoned on a diction from the principles of the Common law. The captured is much greater than ever before at this place as they were afraid to give notice of their intended escape by firing anything. General Ewell, by his masterly strategy in completely investing the place before the enemy had a suspicion of his whereabouts, has completely won the confidence of our people, who were In the Opinion of Judge Marshal, ex parte Bollman, not prepared to believe that any one could fill the place Our Habers Corpus Act, as before observed, is taken 4 Crench 93, 2 Curtis 24, a full and critical examina- in their affections made void by the death of the immorfrom these two English Statutes, and not only gives tion is made of the act of Congress, and he comes to the tal Jackson. Jackson, doubtless, would have taken Winchester a day sooner, and thus have secured Milhundred dollars, any Judge of the Supreme or Superior | fer on the Supreme Court jurisdiction to issue the writ | roy, but in doing so he would have sacrificed hundreds Courts in the vacation time, to issue the Writ of Ha- of Habeas Corpus cum causa, but for the fact it was to of lives. Ewell captured everything but Milroy, with

The latest news from below is, that we have posses sion of Martinsburg, with captures more valuable even than these taken at this place, and that our army is about crossing to Maryland. We have many fears, if this be so, that the excitement North will do what their iegrapo, so iar, (10 a. m.) has brought us nothing vice, Governor Vance's authority must be subordinateto extend the remedy to the vacation. This must be a dereceived here, from time to time. Of the occupation of this place by Milroy, his brutal treatment of the people. the burning of houses and destruction of property of all kinds, we reserve for a future communication.

LATER.-Jenkins is in Chambersburg, Penn., Gene-Maryland Heights, at Harper's Ferry.

THE ATLANTA - Letters from the officers and crew of cles. The citizens are quiet and ready. the Atlanta to their relative: were received here on Thurs. das morning. They were brought and delivered under flag of truce from Commodore Tunner, commanding the Blockinto the hards of the Yankers. The Allania was engaged by the Eurosson monitor Weehawken. The latter fired fif-teen inch shell, and struck the Allania three times in succession. One shell struck the pi of house, completely demol ishing it, and wounding the Pilots Hernandez and Austra
—one of them badly. The vessel then grounded, when an other shell struck one of the large shutters to a port hole, piercing it through an through, and shattering it to piec-Two officers were slightly wounded by this shell. In this position, with the vessel aground and every shot perforating the iron and wood works and passing through per, further resistance was deem useless, and Capt. Wars

to save life, concluded to surrender.

The officers and crew of the Allania were transferred to

every attention being given to their comfort ane all their wants provided for. The Navy officers are represented as very courteous and considerate. Vicksburg.

If the Southern people comprehend—but they do not comprehend—the consequence of failure, and of success in relieving the Vicksburg garrison, Lo man who could handle a gun, and shoot one Yankee, not been elsewhere in ranks, would stay away from the scene of conflict! Upon this issue depend:

1. The utter demoralization and dispersion of the Federal army in the West. 2. The success or ultimate failure of the Federal conscription in the North.

3. The supremacy, or annihilation of the Northern peace party. 4. The power, or utter prostration of Lincoln's

5. The close of the war, or its indefinite prolonga-

If Vicksburg fall, there will be hundreds of thousands turn loose its countless hordes of thieves and assassins great excitement. upon us, who will not fear hard fighting and slaughter, but will be lured by the property that may be taken at will from defenseless families and communities.

If Grant's army is beaten back, conscription at the North becomes impossible. The thieves will not seek death at the South, when plunder is not practicable. Southern independence-will prevail over all other Witness the accounts, in our yesterday's issue, taken | cries; and Lincoln must succumb or face revolution .-Mississippi and the South will be freed from the

Mississippian, 17th inst. Gen. Eweil's Congratulatory Orders, HEADQ'RS 2D CORPS, June 13, 1863. General Orders, No. 44.

The Lieutenant General Commanding asks the men and officers of the corps to unite with him in returning thanks to our Heavenly Father for the signal success with which he has crowned the valor of this command. In acknowledgment of divine favor, chaplains will hold religious services in their respective regiments at such times as may be most convenient. With wonderfully small loss—less than 300, silled, wounded and mitsing—we have carried strong works, defended by an abundance of superior artillery, capturing over three thousand prisoners, and large quantities of military stores and supplies. Such a result should strengthen thousand prisoners, and large quantities of military stores and supplies. Such a result should strengthen the reliance in the righteousness of our cause, which has inspired every effort of our troops. By command of years. Modes and unsaturning in his deportment he was inspired every effort of our troops. By command of (Signed,) Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL.

A. S. Pendleton, A. A. G.

Among the court martial orders published in the Louisville Journal of the 6th, the names of several guestillas ocour who were sentenced to be "shot to death," merely because said guerillas attacked Federal property within Fedcause said guerillas attacked Federal property within Fed
deatactacture of the Federal property within Fed
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## BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

NORTHERN DATES\_CONFEDERATE ARMY IN MARY

LAND AND PENNSYLVANIA. BICHMOND, June 25th, 1863 The Baltimore American of the 22nd inst., has been

received. The Harrisburg Telegraph of the 21st says that the re ols, reported forty thousand strong, are at Hagerstown, for tifying. The troops at Harrisburg are expecting marching orders immediately. Gov. Curtin has received a depate from Chambersburg, which states that Jenkins was Waynesboro' last evening, and has been plundering housamong the mountains.

Gen. Conch has received a dispatch confirming the to: of rebel cavalry at Gettysburg.

The ferce that went to McConnellsville helped then selves to whatever they wanted in the stores, collected. large number of cattle and horses, and moved off toward Hancock.

A small mounted force rode into Frederick, took and paroled the sick soldiers in the hospitals, and took a few horses and left. ? o attack so far on Harper's Ferry.

Three thousand laborers have been called into agry, and negroes are freely impressed for throwing up fortifica tions at Baltimore.

Nothing definite has been received of the movements position of Gens. Lee and Hooker.

THE YANKEES WHIPPED OPPOSITE BATON ROUG OSYKA, June 25th, 1863 Gen. Taylor fought and whipped the Federals opposit Baton Ronge on Sunday.

FROM RICHMOND-YANKERS AT WHITE HOUSE BICEMOND, June 25, 186 Ten transports appeared at the White House this mor ing. A small force was landed, and it is reported that the pickets advanced as far as Tunstai's. No apprehensing are felt in official circles, and efficient measures have her taken to repel an advance, if attempted.

DESTRUCTION OF WORKSHOPS, LOCOMOTIVES, A BY THE CONFEDERATES.

RICHMOND, June 25, 1863 Gen. Imboden has destroyed all the workshops, machin ery, locomotives, and cars at Cumberland. Every bridge from the Little Capon, some distance West of Cumberland ard the immense tunnel, have been destroyed. The great blow of the kind we ever gave them.

GRIERSON AGAIN WHIPPED-ARRIVAL OF PRISON FRS-CONFEDERATES OPERATING ABOVE AN BELOW MEMPHIS.

JACKSON, June 25th, 180 Col. Lyons, commanding the cavalry outside of Port Hall son, attacked Grierson in the rear of Banks' army on yes terday, capturing fifty prisoners and 59 wagens: a's

putting the remainder to flight. A special dispatch to the Mississippian, dated Grenada June 24th, says that eighty-three prisoners, taken by (hal

The Memphis Bulletin, of 18th inst., says that the rebels are making demonstrations above and below Memphis which is exceedingly disagreeable.

VIRGINIA ELECTION, &c.

RICHMOND, June 26th, 1803. Official returns of the Congressional elections in this State, show the re-election of eight Representatives : Bocock, Goode, DeJ arnnette, Baldwin, Staples, Miller, Johnston and Russell

The Secretary of the Treasury advertises for hids for the purchase of five millions six per cent. cotton bonds with coupons, payable in cotton under the act approved Apri

THE YANKEE RAID TOWARDS RICHMOND.

Information has been received that three regiments of lankee cavalry, with two Howitzers, left Tunstal's last evening. They appeared in Hanover County this morning, and fired on the material train of the Central Railroad. The Engineer reversed the train and escaped.

The Yankees have possession of the Central Road and will doubtless proceed against Ashland. The Telegraph wires were cut this forenoon. The bridges on both reads are gnarded by infantry. No train expected from above this evening.

THE YANKEE RAID.

BICHMOND, June 26th, 1863. The Yankee raiders reached South Anna Bridge, on the Central Railroad, at two o'clock, and were resisted by the guard. A dispatch reports the fight progressing. The telegraph is working feebly on the Fredericksburg

Road to the Junction. The enemy burnt barns and attempted to destroy the crops in their progress through the country. They also stele horses and all movable property in their proximity This raid has occasioned no apprehensions in official cir

FURTHER FROM THE YANKEE RAID.

RICHMOND, June 26, 1963. The Fredericksburg Road can be used from the junction A train on this Road arrived this morning at four o'clock from Taylorsville, and brings a report that a body of Yan kees have crossed the Road in the direction of the canal. Before burning the bridge the enemy tors up the track some distance near Hapover Court House.

After the bridge was destroyed, they started in the direct tion of the bridge on the same stream on the Fredericks. burg road, but being informed by citizens that a large Confederate force was at that point, they returned to Han over Court House. It is reported that only two gunboats were at the White House on yesterday. No yankees are

PARTICULARS OF THE YANKEE RAID—CAPTURE OF GEN. W. H. F. LEE-FROM WINCHESTER-EX-CITEMENT IN WASHINGTON CITY.

RICHMOND, June 26th, 1863. We had but eighty men at South Anna bridge on the Central Rail Road. The Yankees, fifteen hundred strong, with two pieces of cannon attacked them at two o'clock. and captured the larger portion of the guard; six of them were killed and fourteen wounded. The resistance was desperate. The Yankees then burned the bridge and next proceeded to Col. Wickham's, burnt his barn and took off all his Horses, and carried off Gen. W. H. F. Lee, who was

wounded at the battle of Brandy Station. Our wounded they paroled and left at Hanover C. H. from which point it is reported that the/ proceeded in the direction of White House. They had two hundred and eighty-five mutes, which they had stelen during the foray-The distruction of the bridge will not interrupt Rail Road communication with the Valley. .

Parties who have come through the lines since the cap ture of Winchester, represent the alarm at Washington at the North who will gladly enter the army for the from Lee's advance as great. Every man is being hurried sake of coming South to plunder us. The North will forward to defend Washington, and the whole city is in The flag of truce boat, due since Tuesday, has not yet

arrived. The whole number of prisoners received from the Valley of Virginia is 3,550. Several thousand more are to come It is stated that the Confederate Government is now some The cry for peace upon any terms—even those of thirty thousand ahead in the matter of exchanged pri oners or on parole.

> The pressing of negroes into service in Nashville, must be or that city of 'African descent.' One of the Yankee editors now in Nashville, a few mornings since, was in Parrishe's shaving establishment, sing was going on. Instantly the sweetened water complexioned negro, who was attending to tonsorial wants, made for the bath room, Mose fainted and fell into the looking glass Ned tipped over a glas sulphur water into a gontleman's bosom, while the proprietor, who has traveled all ever Europe, Asia Africa and New Jersey, companied of a sudden strack of rheumatism. At last accounts how-ever all was quiet on the Po—ma-

tum.

In this town, on the 24th, inst., by Rev. A. Paul Repiton Mr. WM. SWAIN to Miss BESBY CHASEN,

DIED.

much respected by all who knew him.